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Baur Floral Co.

Greenhouses & Nurseries
W. 21st & City Limits

Main Store-15 E. 9th St.
Branch Store, Commerce Bldg.

ERIE, PA.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE



Our terms are cash with order, or if goods are wanted C. O. D., we require a deposit of at least one-fourth the amount in advance. To persons of known credit, or who can furnish satisfactory references, we are glad to send goods on account, bills to be due on the 10th of the month following purchase.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Send money by post office or express money order, registered letter or check. If check is not certified and you are unknown to us, allow time for its collection. We accept stamps for amounts less than \$1.00.

HOW TO ORDER. Orders should be written on separate sheet from letter and for this purpose the order sheet in this Catalogue will be found convenient. Write your name plainly, also give city, county, and state, and designate what rail-

road or express company you prefer to have us ship by.

SHIPMENTS BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS. We prefer in all shipments of perishable stock to ship by express, and by this mode of shipment guarantee safe arrival. Low freight rates, however, are often an inducement, and in mild weather shipment by freight of dormant stock is generally safe for short distances, and insures a substantial saving in transportation charges.

PRICES. The high quality of the plants, bulbs, etc., which we offer necessitates charging a fair price. Where our prices are higher than those of the same varieties listed by others, the extra quality more than makes up for it. There is poor economy in buying cheap stock. Where our prices are lower, you may be sure that we are giving you the benefit of a surplus, or in the case of foreign-grown articles, that our financial standing enables us to purchase at very low prices. We never sacrifice quality for the sake of getting a few extra orders by low prices.

GARANTEE. While it must be obvious that it is to our best interests to send out stock that will grow and prove true to name and description, we give no warranty, express or implied, of any trees, shrubs, plants or bulbs which we sell, and will not be in any way responsible as to the description, quality, productiveness or otherwise, beyond replacing upon proper proof any stock that proves untrue to name, or at our option returning the purchase price. All orders are executed under these conditions only.

SUBSTITUTION. We do not substitute without permission from customers. But we believe it will be to our customers' advantage, at times when several varieties would suit the same purpose, to name a second and third choice.

ORDER EARLY. Late in the season we are apt to be out of some varieties of plants, bulbs, etc., and the early customer usually gets the best stock. Therefore, to insure having your order filled complete and getting the first choice of stock, let us have your order as early as possible.

ALL PRICES in this Catalogue are f. o. b. Erie. We make no charge for packing. We deliver to any part of this city free.

LOCATION AND METHOD

Situated on the border of Lake Erie, where we have a long growing season, with abundant but not excessive rainfall and very severe Winters, the temperature often dropping as low as 20 degrees below zero, we are especially favored in producing a superior quality of Hardy Plants; and our extensive greenhouses of modern construction and long experience in propagating and growing enable us to produce plants and cut flowers of the highest possible grade.

As we give no protection to hardy plants, our cold Winters preclude the possibility of weaklings surviving to be offered for sale. Nor do we aim to produce the largest possible number of plants in any department, but rather that what we do grow is in every way up to the high standard which we have always maintained. This is possible only when we are able to give our personal attention to propagating, growing and the filling of orders. We do not leave important things to hired help, who have no interest in the welfare of the purchasers of our stock. We know the methods which built up this business from small beginnings to its present large proportions and have no intention to depart from these methods in the slightest degree. Besides, we love our work too well to slight it in any way. We want you for a permanent customer and your neighbors as well. We seldom make a profit on first orders. It is only repeat orders that enable us to make a profit on our investment.

Our heads of departments are all members of the firm, and personally interested in its welfare. Most of us have all our eggs in this one basket, and we watch this basket very closely.

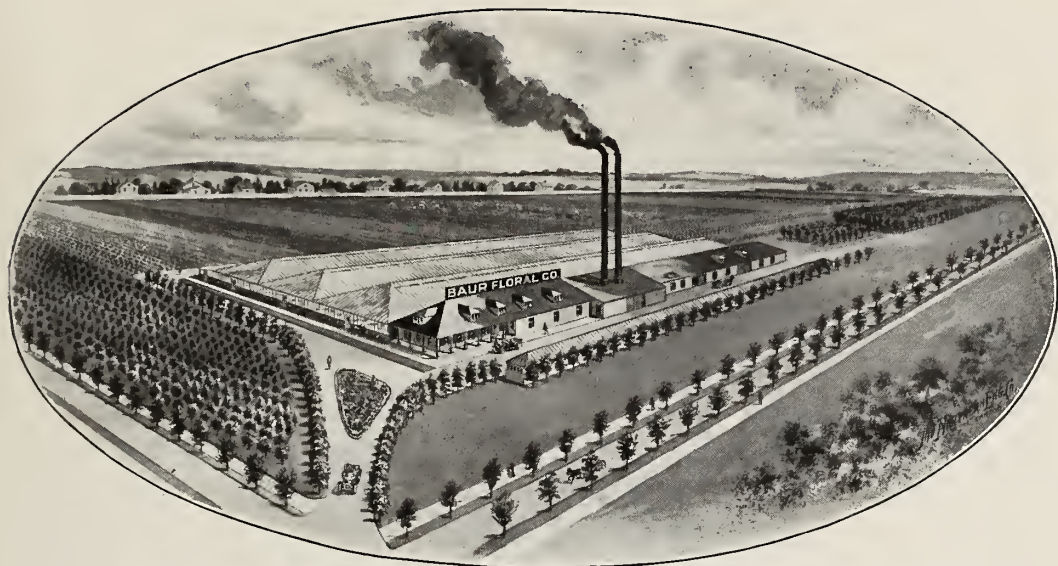
Where no dozen rate is mentioned, this is ascertained by multiplying the price of one plant by 10, thus: 15c. each multiplied by 10, equals \$1.50, the price by the dozen. We sell 6 plants or articles of one variety at the dozen rate, 50 at the 100 rate.

PLANTS SHOULD ALWAYS BE UNPACKED AS SOON AS RECEIVED

If any are found to be dry at the roots they should be set with the roots in water for several hours. If it is not possible to plant at once, heel them in, in a sheltered place outdoors, first cutting the bundles, so that each plant can have its roots in contact with the soil. Hill the soil around the plants a little deeper than they stood in the nursery rows. On no account ever allow the roots to become dry before planting. No watering is necessary in planting dormant stock. But plants in growth that are being transplanted had best be watered. This is best done before all the soil is filled in. Fill the hole up with water, and after it has soaked away fill in the top soil. Be sure in planting to firm well with the foot and that the roots are spread out in their natural position and that some fine soil gets between the roots. Never allow fertilizers or manures to come in direct contact with the roots. If the soil is moderately rich, do not bother about manures or fertilizers the first season. These will do more good after the plants have become thoroughly established.

Pruning can be done after planting, if it is done before the buds begin to break. The early-flowering shrubs usually will not bloom the first season if pruned when set out, as the buds usually are set. But in transplanting there is always a severe check, and pruning will greatly assist in restoring the equilibrium between the roots and tops. It will also cause a strong growth from the bottom, which will give you a better plant the second season and thereafter. Ordinarily, hardy shrubs are best pruned right after they are through flowering, as that will give them a long season to make flowering wood for the next year. Roses and nearly all late-flowering shrubs should be pruned when set out, as this will not prevent blooming the first season. A good rule to follow in pruning at transplanting time, is to remove from one-half to two-thirds of the growth. If you wish, we can do the necessary pruning before shipping, without charge.

FREQUENT TRANSPLANTING IN THE NURSERY keeps our plants of an unusually compact growth, with bunches of fibrous roots, such as are found on the stock sent out by very few nurserymen.



Bird's-Eye View of Our Greenhouses and Nursery at West 21st Street and City Limits

To Our Many Friends and Patrons All Over This Continent—

GREETING

WE take pleasure in presenting this, our Catalogue for 1915, believing that it will be found complete in its descriptions of the varieties of plants, bulbs, etc., which we offer, and that the many cultural hints will be of great benefit to those who contemplate beautifying their home surroundings. Our many years' experience as practical growers and landscape architects will insure the reliability of the statements which we make as to the hardiness, adaptability, time of bloom, description, etc., of any of the plants offered in this book. We have given much time, thought and labor to its compilation, with the view of making it a complete guide, bearing always in mind that the average catalogue contains very little information of value to the amateur, more often than not leaving him to guess at the suitability of plants for different purposes, their hardiness and general habits. We have no doubt that those who may receive a copy of this catalogue will appreciate our efforts and preserve the same for future reference.

Very respectfully,

BAUR FLORAL CO.

*"The success of any business depends upon the goodness of the products that business puts out."
Our products ARE good—they are RIGHT.*

The various departments will be found under the following pages.

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HINTS ON LAYING OUT AND PLANTING YOUR PLACE



VERY place presents its own problems in laying out and planting and for this reason very few set rules can be laid down. In the main, however, the following suggestions may be taken as a safe guide.

Remember that the lawn is the main part of your front yard. There should be at least one broad, open space, where there is nothing growing but green grass. But green grass growing right up to the house or fence does not look well. You must plant something to bring the two together gently, to break the sharp lines and to fill up the empty corners. Grass looks best when it is bordered by cultivated plants. Therefore every lawn should be bordered at the sides and back by continuous beds of herbaceous plants and shrubs in which the front line is not too regular. The house should be planted all around with more or less tall and low-growing plants and vines, in such a way that there will be no abrupt change from the natural to the artificial. Remember that houses are not natural features in the landscape. But they are necessary to live in and for that reason alone have a place in the landscape. And since in most homes the house is the most prominent feature, it must be made the central feature of your picture. Drives and walks are tolerated only because they are necessary for our convenience, therefore we do not consider them a necessary part of the picture and do not scruple at hiding them behind screens of shrubbery when they become too obtrusive to the eye. So are fences more or less out of place in the landscape picture, and for that reason should, whenever possible, be live fences—hedges—and not necessarily of the formally trimmed kind. The less formality we introduce the better the effect is apt to be. Try to look at your place from the outside and imagine a picture in which the house is set among the flowers and shrubs in such a way that the whole will have a pleasing effect upon the senses. The house is necessarily the main feature in the landscape and should not be hidden by any means, even in large estates. But there are always angles from which any house looks the best. These views must be preserved and undesirable views shut in by screens. The views from the interior of the house must also be considered. Every window in the house should open upon a pleasing view of some kind, whether it be the immediate surroundings or the distant hills, and all undesirable views should be shut out. Even the kitchen window should not be neglected.

There is a great difference between a landscape picture and a mere planting. In the one we have a complete picture in which there is a central feature, and in which all the other factors contribute something toward bringing out the best sides of this feature. In the other we may have the same, or a greater number of equally beautiful plants, but if they are scattered all over the lawn without rhyme or reason the result will be that all parts of the place will be accentuated alike and the senses will not find the note of harmony and order that is necessary to produce a state of perfect mental tranquility.

Put your own best thought into the work and the result will be bound to gratify you and prove an inspiration to your friends and neighbors. There should be no attempt at flashiness, no suspicion of a desire to stir up envy in those who may not have the means to emulate your good example. Therefore, keep the front yard clear of all gorgeous display. These things belong to the back yard if you like them, and they have their use, but not where the general public sees them. You want just enough of these things in the front yard to emphasize the picture and break the monotony. A fine specimen of *Koster Blue Spruce* set out a little from the general planting, against a background of green, or a clump of *Peonies*, or a nice *Hydrangea* in either standard or bush form, will add a pleasing note to what may otherwise seem to be a commonplace effect. Early-flowering bulbs between the shrubs and perennials will help to liven up the picture before the other plants have thrown out their leaves and blossoms. Shrubs and perennials should be selected to produce a succession of bloom throughout the growing season, and to avoid a great display of bloom at any one time. Also, do not plant things close together whose colors do not harmonize, if they are apt to be in bloom at the same time. Use plants with variegated or highly colored foliage sparingly. Remember that green is the great foundation color in nature and nine-tenths at least of your planting should consist of plants with plain green, or at least not highly colored, foliage, whose flowers do not last very long during a season when many other plants may be struggling for recognition. The idea is to have the picture change as often as possible—something constantly coming into bloom and something constantly going out, but always something in bloom to break the monotony.

The height to which plants will grow is an important thing to keep in mind in making a selection. Remember also that the pruning shears are a very important tool to use in keeping a planting in proper trim and bringing out the individuality of many shrubs. Take the red-twigged *Dogwood* (*Cornus alba Sibirica*) for instance. It is not much of a shrub if left to itself too much. Its principal charm is in the rich red color of the bark on the young growth which liven up the planting in Winter. For this reason the plant should be cut back sharply every Spring, just before it begins to grow, which will give it all Summer to make a new growth for the following Winter. No amount of pruning will injure a shrub or Rose plant. Strong-growing shrubs may be kept in proper bounds by cutting them clear down to the ground every few years, if desired, right after they are through blooming. They will start out with great vigor and usually in one season will form a handsome specimen. This is in fact the best way to produce a handsome specimen in the shortest possible time. If everyone would buy only plants three or four years old and cut them back to the ground when planted, the results after the first season would be more generally satisfactory.

We shall be glad to answer any questions addressed to us in regard to making a proper selection of plants. Give us an idea of the space and we will tell you approximately what will be needed. If you are not particular as to names of shrubs, perennials, etc., perhaps you would like to take advantage of the fact that where selection is left to us we invariably give about 25 per cent. more for the money than when it is necessary to keep everything labeled. We offer collections of Perennial Plants, Shrubs and Roses for \$3.00 \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00. All these plants are as good as the named ones in every way, and will effect a considerable saving.

OUR RETAIL CUT FLOWER AND PLANT BUSINESS

Our business had its beginning in furnishing flowers and plants to the homes of the good people in this immediate locality.

Soon our products began to attract widespread attention. Our flowers and plants were the best that could be grown, and delivered in first-class condition. Our Floral Designs rivaled those of the leading artists in the larger cities. Our Floral Decorations for every occasion were conceded to be on a par with those of much larger establishments, in cities much larger than Erie.

We received many unsolicited orders from people out of town who wanted something better than they could get at home. We began shipping flowers and potted plants hundreds of miles and developed ways of packing that insured their safe carriage. Now, in addition to holding a leading position in the flower trade in this city and county, we do a shipping business of immense proportions, and this local and out-of-town business is constantly growing.

A perusal of this book will bring to your attention constant references to the things we grow ourselves—varieties of plants that can be depended upon to produce large and handsome flowers freely.

We are constantly on the lookout for the best new varieties of plants and for new ideas in their use, and when we have found a new thing and proven its merit we give it to our customers freely. Old methods and antiquated varieties are constantly being replaced by the newer and better. Our whole business is conducted on the broad idea that what is not good enough for ourselves is not good enough for our customers. And our prices are low. These low prices are made possible by our superior methods of growing, by our superior equipment and by our close-knit organization.

We also make a specialty of delivering flowers at points too distant to reach with flowers of our own growing, through our large list of correspondents, by telegraph.

Below we give a schedule of prices of the leading cut flowers and the seasons during which they are found at their best.

The success of any business depends upon the goodness of the products that business puts out. Our products are good—they are **right**.

PRICES OF CUT FLOWERS AND THEIR SEASONS OF BLOOM

Roses. Pink, white, red, yellow, apricot, etc. In bloom the year round. Summer prices: 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz. Winter prices: \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per doz.

American Beauty. Summer prices: \$1.00 to \$5.00 per doz. Winter prices: \$1.50 to \$8.00 per doz.

Carnations. Red, white and three shades of pink. In bloom the year round. Summer: 50c. per doz. Winter: 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 per doz.

Chrysanthemums. In bloom from September 15 to December 15, sometimes later. We have these in an infinite variety of colors and shades, in yellow, white, bronze and red. \$1.00 to \$4.00 per doz. Smaller flowers in sprays, at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 per bunch.

Violets. Of our own growing, insuring their freshness and fragrance. September to June. \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100.

Orchids. The year round. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Sweet Peas. The year round. All colors, separately or mixed. Summer: 50c. per 100. Winter: \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 100.

Gardenias. October to May. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Lily of the Valley. The year round. 50c. and 75c. per doz.

Lilies. The year round. Easter Lilies—Summer: \$2.00 and \$2.50 per doz. Winter: \$2.50 and \$3.00 per doz. Japan Lilies—(auratum and speciosum), June to August. 2 to 4 flowers to a stem. \$3.00 per doz. stems. Calla Lilies—August to June. Summer: \$2.00 and \$2.50 per doz. Winter: \$2.50 and \$3.00 per doz.

Daffodils. Single and double yellow. December to June. 50c. and 75c. per doz.

Narcissus (Paper White). Yellow and white. November to April. 50c. and 75c. per doz.

Poet's Narcissus. February to April. 35c. per doz.

Freesias. January to April. 50c. and 75c. per doz.

Roman Hyacinths. December to April. 50c. and 75c. per doz.

Tulips. December to June. 50c. and 75c. per doz.

Lilacs. December to May. \$2.50 and \$3.00 per doz. Outdoor grown: June. 50c. and \$1.00 per bunch.

Lupines. March to June. 35c. per doz.

Silver Pink Snapdragons. March to June. Long-stem flowers: \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz. Shorter flowers: 50c. per doz.

Gladiolus. Indoor grown: April to June. \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz. Outdoor grown: July to October. 50c. to \$1.00 per doz.

Dahlias. August to October. In great variety of colors. 50c. and 75c. per doz.

Christmas prices are usually somewhat higher than the above. We shall at all times be glad to quote the lowest market prices.

WE make up all kinds of floral designs and sprays, wedding and corsage bouquets, and do floral decorating of every description. Prices and estimates gladly given on application. Our floral designs and decorations are famous for their artistic effect. You will find our prices most reasonable.

GARDEN FLOWERS

We grow immense quantities of garden flowers during the Summer. Most of these are sold by the bunch—50c., 75c. and \$1.00, or in larger quantities. For inexpensive decorations these are highly recommended. There are many beautiful varieties.



Frau Karl Druschki—See page 5

ROSA—The Rose

The Rose is, without question, the most popular flower of today. Our constant aim has been to offer only varieties that have proven worthy and that will justify our recommendation. They succeed best in a sunny position and principally for this reason should be planted in beds by themselves or so that they will have the benefit of the full light and air. The largest flowers are produced by severe pruning—the lower the break the stronger the shoot, and, consequently, the larger the flower. Those that produce their blooms in clusters or are planted for the beauty of their foliage should not be pruned so severely, as their value lies in the symmetry of their growth and in the masses of blooms. The climbers should be pruned very little.

Roses do not seem to be very particular as to soil. We have seen them grown to perfection in soils of every texture. But a rather stiff clay loam seems to be ideal. They are exceedingly heavy feeders, being particularly benefited in this respect by liberal applications of bone meal, rotted cattle manure and hardwood ashes. These fertilizers should, however, be kept from direct contact with the roots. Roses like air at the roots, and for this reason, and to conserve moisture, a mulch of some kind is a great benefit. This will also keep the roots cool during the hot Summer months.

The best Winter protection is afforded by a mulch of leaves a foot or more deep. To keep the leaves from blowing away, enclose the space with boards or wire netting—the latter looks neater—then fill in with leaves, packing them all around and between the plants. Isolated plants may be tied up in straw, or laid down and covered with two or three inches of soil until Spring. Protection should never be given until just before severe weather sets in. To insure successful flowering the following season, the growth must be ripened by frost in the open.

The vigorous growth and hardiness of our Roses are due to the ideal conditions existing at our nurseries. Those that are generally classed as hardy are Wintered in the open, without any protection whatever. Possible weaklings are thus killed off by our usually severe Winters, obviating the danger of their being offered for sale. Some of the most lovely varieties that do not come under the perfectly hardy class, we Winter in coldframes under conditions as nearly natural as possible. We consider cellars entirely unsuited for this purpose. The Rose is a rugged plant, and any coddling of this nature is a decided disadvantage.

A point to remember is to plant Roses deep. Three or four inches of the branches should go into the soil. This will obviate the danger of suckers coming up from the wild stock on which most Roses are budded. A few nurserymen make a point of condemning budded stock on account of "suckering." We frankly state that many of our Roses are budded. Many of the best varieties are utterly useless on their own roots. Rose fanciers, in developing new varieties, are guided almost entirely by the color, size, etc., of the flowers, and by other considerations than a vigorous root system. This has resulted in a structure that is rather top-heavy—beautiful flowers and weak roots. By the simple expedient of budding a fine variety on a variety of great vigor, like Manetti, we supply the vigorous root system that is lacking and necessary to produce the vigorous growth, strong stems and large flowers for which our Roses are noted.



Killarney—See page 5

ROSES—Continued

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These Roses are perfectly hardy here, requiring no protection. They are very vigorous and produce a large crop of immense bloom during the month of June, hence the name "June Roses." Prune severely. The flowers are beautiful, of fine form and color, and are excellent for cutting.

Strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants: Each 35c., doz. \$3.50, 100 \$25.00. Extra strong, pot-grown plants: Each 50c., doz. \$5.00, 100 \$40.00.

Alfred Colomb. Bright red; very large, full and globular; free-blooming and fragrant.

A. K. Williams. Warm carmine-red; large, full, and of perfect form. A choice variety.

American Beauty. A superb Rose. This is the variety so much grown for cut flowers. Requires a little protection. Rich, rosy crimson. A constant bloomer.

Anne de Diesbach. A beautiful carmine; very large and fragrant; pointed buds. One of the best.

Barbarossa (Red Frau Karl Druschki). Bright carmine; vigorous and free-blooming.

Baron de Bonstetten. Dark, velvety crimson; large, full and fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild. A beautiful, pale Rose. Large, superb form, on long canes.

Frau Karl Druschki. Glistening snow-white; buds perfectly formed. Almost a continuous bloomer. Sometimes called White American Beauty. A superb variety.

General Jacqueminot. An old-time favorite, known as the "Jacq" Rose. Brilliant crimson-scarlet; very fragrant and an early bloomer. This Rose belongs in every collection.

Madame Gabrielle Luizet. Light, silvery pink; petals recurving, making a handsome flower. Early.

Madame Plantier. Pure white flowers, freely produced in clusters early in the season. Very double. Best grown in bush form. Unpruned, it makes a fine specimen plant. Vigorous.

Magna Charta. Bright rose, of fine texture. Very sweet-scented and early.

Margaret Dickson. White, with pale flesh center. Very large. Exceedingly vigorous. A fine variety.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink. An abundant bloomer, often producing a second crop in late Summer.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; fine glossy foliage. This is the largest of all Roses.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich crimson, resembling the American Beauty. Large size.



Paul Neyron

Everblooming, Monthly, or Hybrid Tea Roses

Should not be pruned quite so severely as the Hybrid Perpetuals and need some protection in Winter. Many of them are used as indoor Winter-blooming Roses by florists.

Strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants: Each 35c., doz. \$3.50, 100 \$25.00. Extra strong, pot-grown: Each 50c., doz. \$5.00, 100 \$40.00, except where otherwise noted.

General MacArthur. Bright crimson; large; free-flowering; very fragrant; very hardy.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright scarlet-crimson, of satiny texture; very free and vigorous.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Carmine, changing to imperial pink. New. Destined to become a popular variety. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Joseph Hill. Salmon-pink, shaded copper on outside of petals. A grand variety. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Exquisitely formed flowers of creamy white. Extremely vigorous. This is one of the best of all Roses.

Killarney. Large, long, pointed buds of dark pink, shading lighter toward center. Extensively used for cut flowers, indoors and outdoors.

La France. Bright pink; very large and double. A persistent and continuous bloomer.

Liberty. Brilliant, velvety crimson; perfect in every respect.

Madame Caroline Testout. Bright, satiny rose. A valuable variety. The most pleasing shade in Rosedom.

My Maryland. Bright rose-pink; large flowers; growth robust and very free-blooming.

Rhea Reid. Rich orange-scarlet; very full petaled. This exquisite American variety was awarded a gold medal in Paris as the best outdoor bedding Rose in existence.

Richmond. Pure, deep red; free in growth and flower. A variety of American origin.

Sunburst. New. We have tried this Rose out thoroughly and find it a gem in every way. The buds are long, of a beautiful bronzy yellow, fading to apricot. Each 75c., doz. \$7.50.

White Killarney. A pure white of fine form. Much used for forcing. Fine for bedding.



Gruss an Teplitz

ROSES—Continued

Tea-scented Roses

Slightly more free-blooming than the Hybrid Teas, but not quite so hardy. They winter safely if packed with leaves where they stand, to a depth of one foot. Among these we find some of the most beautiful colors. Their lustrous foliage adds greatly to their beauty and is proof against many insect pests. They usually freeze back some, so require very little pruning.

Strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants: Each 35c., doz. \$3.50, except where otherwise noted.

Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur yellow; large and full; constant bloomer.

Gloire de Dijon. Salmon yellow; sweetly scented. A fine Rose.

Golden Gate. Silvery flesh pink, shading darker toward edges. A pleasing shade. Strong grower.

Helen Gould. Warm, rosy pink; fine, long buds.

Ivory. Ivory white. A large Rose, on long stems; fine for cutting.

Lady Hillingdon. New. Deep apricot yellow; long, pointed buds; free-flowering. A strong grower. Much used for forcing. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Maman Cochet. Deep pink, mingled with salmon-yellow; long stems; large, full bud. Strong grower.

Meteor. Rich, deep crimson; very free flowering.

Perle des Jardines. Beautiful, deep straw-yellow; very double and large.

Sunset. Apricot-yellow. A sport of Perle des Jardines. Large and very fine.

White Maman Cochet. White. A sport from Maman Cochet.

Yellow Maman Cochet (Souv. de Mlle. Jeanne Chabaud). Yellow, with apricot center. A sport from Maman Cochet, and like its parent in every respect except in color.

Climbing and Trailing Roses

Require no pruning beyond removing some of the old growth occasionally and cutting back the long tips to conform with the space they are intended to occupy.

Climbing American Beauty. A cross between American Beauty and an unknown seedling. Color rosy crimson, with the same exquisite fragrance of its parent. The flowers last a long time and are produced throughout the growing season. It is perfectly hardy. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00; extra strong, pot-grown plants, each \$1.00.



Lady Gay



Baby Rambler—See page 7

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, carmine, rose and white in beautiful combination. Flowers borne in large clusters. Each 35c., doz. \$3.50.

Crimson Rambler. Large clusters of crimson flowers. Well known; needs no description. 3 ft., each 25c., doz. \$2.50; 4 feet, each 35c., doz. \$3.50; 5 feet, each 50c., doz. \$5.00; extra large, pot-grown, each \$1.00.

Dorothy Perkins. The Pink Rambler. Soft, light pink. Foliage smaller and more glossy than Crimson Rambler. Blooms profusely in large clusters. 3 ft., each 25c., doz. \$2.50; 4 ft., each 35c., doz. \$3.50; 5 ft., each 50c., doz. \$5.00; extra large pot-grown, each \$1.00.

Excelsa. This is a red Dorothy Perkins, in every way the same, except in color, which is an intense crimson. In some respects better than Crimson Rambler. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00; large, pot-grown, each \$1.00.

Flower of Fairfield. An everblooming variety of Crimson Rambler, identical with the latter, except that it blooms intermittently through the entire season. Each, 50c., doz. \$5.00; extra large, pot-grown, each \$1.00.

Hiawatha. Single, brilliant scarlet, shading to clear white in center. Flowers 1½ inches across, in large, pendulous clusters. Forty to fifty flowers to a spray. A distinct and valuable variety. Each, 50c., doz., \$5.00; extra strong, pot-grown, each \$1.00.

Lady Gay. Delicate cerise-pink, fading to satiny pink. Flowers produced in clusters. Much like Dorothy Perkins, but more continuous in bloom. Its rich glossy foliage makes this a charming variety even, when not in bloom. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00; extra strong, pot-grown, each \$1.00.

Marechal Neil. Flowers large, golden yellow; very full; sweetly scented. Fine variety for the conservatory, where it blooms continuously if grown cool. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00; large, pot-grown plants, each \$1.50.

Prairie Queen. Bright pink, striped white. An old-time favorite.

Tausendschoen ("A Thousand Beauties"). Entirely distinct. Semi-double, of exquisite form, produced in clusters of ten to fifteen flowers. A delightful shade of soft pink, the reverse of petals changing to carmine when fully open. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00; extra strong, pot-grown plants, each \$1.00.

White Dorothy. This is a white sport of Dorothy Perkins, in every way the same, except in color. This Rose has gained great popular favor. Ea. 50c., doz. \$5.00; extra strong, pot-grown plants, ea. \$1.00.

ROSES—Continued

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

This class of Roses is perfectly hardy and requires no pruning beyond removing some of the old growth occasionally. The flowers are double, some of them very fragrant, produced in large clusters throughout the growing season, the whole plant frequently being a mass of bloom.

Strong, 2-year-old plants: Each 35c., doz. \$3.50,
100 \$25.00. Pot-grown plants: Each 50c., doz. \$5.00,
100 \$40.00.

Baby Dorothy. Soft, light pink. Habit and growth similar to Baby Rambler, but foliage more glossy.

Baby Rambler. Rosy crimson; very free-blooming, and of dwarf habit. Excellent for massing.

Catherine Zeimet (White Baby Rambler). Double, white flowers. Habit and growth similar to Baby Rambler. A grand acquisition in the Baby Rambler class.

Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush. Has the habit of Baby Rambler, with the pretty, pale pink flowers of Dorothy Perkins. Blooms freely through Summer and Autumn. Glossy foliage.

Perle d'Or. Nankeen-yellow, with orange center. A beautiful, full, free-flowering variety.

Phyllis. A very dainty pink. Has a long succession of flowers.

Moss Roses

Very hardy, vigorous-growing shrubs, thriving almost anywhere. The buds are surrounded by an odd and interesting, mossy covering, giving them a very distinctive appearance. The flowers are produced on canes only after these are two years old, and, therefore, they should not be pruned much. Simply remove the old, useless canes.

Strong, 2-year-old plants: Each 35c., doz. \$3.50.

Blanche Moreau. This is the best white variety. Flowers produced in clusters, and are large, full and sweet. The color is pure white and both flowers and buds are covered with a lovely, deep green moss.

Crested Moss. Very fragrant; pale rosy pink; beautifully crested.

Henry Martin. A deep red. Fragrant and well mossed.



Moss Roses

Bush Roses

This class of Roses is very hardy and valuable for mass and park planting and in the shrubbery. They are extremely vigorous growers. Do not prune, except to keep within proper bounds.

Canina (Dog Rose). This is a native of Europe, well adapted to this climate. Flowers single, light pink, followed by orange or scarlet fruits, which hang on well into the Winter. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Lucida. A fine variety for natural landscapes. Flowers single, bright pink, produced in June. Red branches and plump, red berries in Winter. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Multiflora. Small, semi-double flowers literally cover the plant in June, followed in Winter with an abundance of red fruits, which are very attractive. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Rubiginosa (English Sweet Briar Rose). Has very fragrant, single flowers. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Rugosa (Japanese Rose). Single red or white flowers in May, and intermittently through Summer, followed by large, red fruits in Winter. Its rich green, wrinkled foliage makes it a popular subject for ornamental planting. Each 35c., doz. \$3.50, 100 \$25.00.

Rosa Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose). This is a beautiful subject for trailing over all sorts of places. The foliage is beautiful, small, glossy and evergreen. Flowers single, fragrant, waxy-white. Each 35c., doz. \$3.50; strong, potted plants, each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Standard, or Tree Roses

These are not generally a success in this climate. We can supply them, if wanted, at \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.; pot-grown plants at \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per doz. About 25 varieties.



Rosa rugosa



Pergola of Virginia Creeper and Aristolochia Siphon

HARDY VINES AND CLIMBERS

All the vines listed and described in this section are perfectly hardy in this latitude, unless we specifically mention the contrary.

Actinida

arguta. A rapid-growing Japanese vine, with shining dark green foliage of leathery texture. Flowers greenish white, covering the whole vine in June, followed by greenish-yellow edible fruit. Excellent for covering arbors, trellises, walls and to produce wild effect. Strong plants, each 50c.

polygama (Silver Sweet Vine). A strong grower, in most respects similar to the preceding. The creamy-white flowers appear in July. Strong plants, each 50c.

Akebia

quinata. One of the best climbers, quick growing, graceful and handsome. The rosy-purple flowers appear in April and have a pleasant cinnamon fragrance. Leaflets dark green, arranged five on one stalk, half evergreen. Not attacked by insects or fungi. Gives not too dense a shade. Each 35c., 50c. and 75c.

Ampelopsis

quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper, Woodbine, or Five-fingered Ivy). The large, handsome leaves, divided into five lobes, are dark green and change to brilliant scarlet in Autumn. Climbs stone walls without support. The blue berries hang on through the Fall. Withstands dry soil. Fine for covering arbors, trees, stumps and walls. One of the most popular vines. Each 25c.; extra strong plants, each 50c.

Engelmanni. Much the same as the preceding. Leaves a little smaller and more dense, and clings more tenaciously. Each 25c.; extra strong plants, each 50c.

Veitchii; syn. **tricuspidata** (Japanese, or Boston Ivy). The most elegant and popular vine for covering buildings and walls. Clings to the smoothest surface. Thrives in any soil, wet or dry, in sun or shade. Growth rapid. The glossy, three-pointed leaves overlap and quickly adorn a blank wall with a

blanket of bright, shining green, that seems to convey a touch of warmth. Foliage turns in Autumn to brilliant shades of orange, scarlet and maroon, against which clusters of blue berries appear in striking contrast. Each 15c., extra strong plants, each 25c.

Aristolochia

Siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). A well-known, strong, hardy, tropical-looking vine, with large green leaves that give a quick, dense shade. Much used on arbors and trellises. The flowers, which are the shape of a pipe, are small and inconspicuous and appear in early Spring, soon after the leaves are formed. No insect or other pest seems to mar its deep green foliage. Each 50c.; extra strong plants, each \$1.00.

Bignonia

radicans; syn. **Tecoma radicans** (Native Scarlet Trumpet Vine). Quick-growing vine, desirable for covering Summer-houses, training over arbors, and for fences and climbing over rocks, trees and rustic work. Foliage handsome, dark green. The showy clusters of orange and scarlet flowers appear in July and continue through September. Each 25c.; extra strong plants, each 50c.

Celastrus. Bittersweet

orbiculatus; syn. **articulatus** (Japanese Bittersweet). Valuable for covering trellises, trees, rocks and walls. Spreads rapidly by means of suckers, so do not plant where it will interfere with other plants. Not particular as to soil. Each 25c.; extra strong plants 50c.

scandens (False Bittersweet). A rapid-growing native vine, with large leaves and yellow flowers in panicles or racemes. Its brilliant orange and scarlet fruit make it a bright spot all Winter. Plant where its habit of spreading by suckers is no objection. Each 25c.; extra strong plants, each 50c.

Clematis

paniculata (Japanese Clematis). Originally introduced from Japan, allied to our native Virgin's Bower. One of the showiest and most easily grown of hardy climbers. Prefers a sunny position. The foliage itself is handsome, and at the end of August it bursts into a wondrous mass of fragrant, pure white, star-like flowers which last nearly a month. A vine of greater elegance or refinement does not exist. Field-grown plants, each 25c., doz. \$2.50, 100 \$15.00; extra strong plants, each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Virginiana (Virgin's Bower). A rapid-growing native vine, useful for arbors, trellises or natural effects. Foliage dark green. Its pretty white flowers appear in August and are followed by woolly-tufted seeds that are very decorative. Each 25c.

Hybrid Large-flowering Varieties

Duchess of Edinburgh. Double, pure white. Blooms in June. Strong plants, each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Henryi. A large creamy white of fine form. Blooms in June. Strong plants, each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Jackmani. Flowers large, rich royal purple, appear in abundance in June and occasionally through the Summer. Strong plants, each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Hedera

Helix (English Ivy). This well-known, small-leaved Ivy is perfectly hardy in this section and is much used for covering the ground in shady places, where grass will not grow, and for climbing over stumps, rocks, etc., and for covering graves. Fond of shady places. The young growth sometimes Winterkills, but this is due rather to sunburn than to frost. Each 15c.; strong plants, each 25c.

Humulus. Hop Vine

Lupulus (Common Hop). Makes a fine arbor or screen plant. The shoots, which spring up from the roots in Spring, attain a height of 25 to 30 feet in the season. Hops appear in July and August. A most vigorous plant of tough constitution. Each 25c.

aurea (Golden-leaved Hop Vine). A recent introduction of great value. Identical with the preceding, except that the foliage has prominent, bright golden variegations. Each 50c.



Clematis paniculata



Lonicera—Honeysuckle

Lathyrus. Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Pea

latifolius. 4 to 8 feet. This is the common Perennial Pea. Flowers large, rose colored, very lasting, produced in clusters of 7 or 8 in August. Excellent for cutting. Thrives almost anywhere, even among boulders, and is well adapted to cover rough places or trellises in sun or shade. Each 15c.; extra strong plants, each 25c.

albus. A very desirable variety of the preceding, with pure white flowers. Each 25c.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

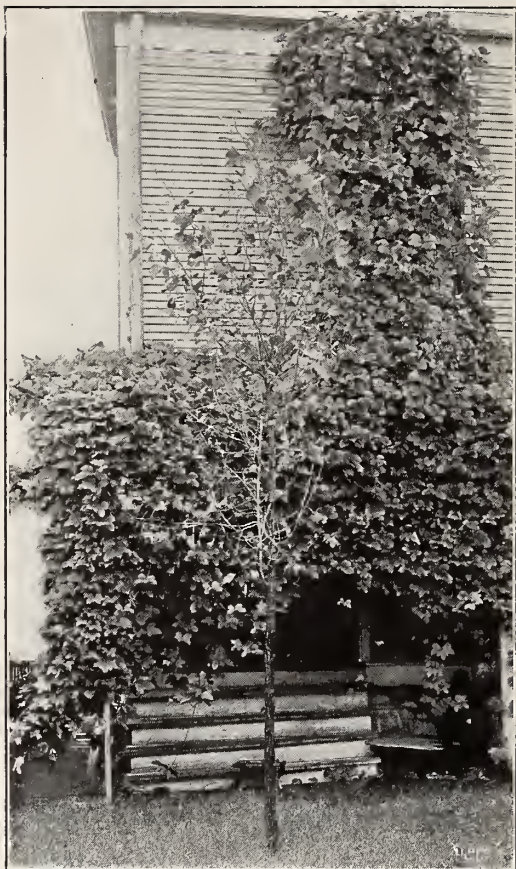
Japonica aurea reticulata (Golden Honeysuckle). Bears fragrant, cream-colored flowers. The leaves are finely netted with golden yellow. Valuable for color contrast with other kinds. A vigorous grower.

brachypoda (Evergreen Honeysuckle). Very much like the well-known Hall's Honeysuckle. A strong-growing and desirable variety, with yellow flowers. The leaves take on a coppery hue in Autumn and stay on until the following Spring, just before the new leaves appear.

Halleana (Hall's Honeysuckle). This variety never fails to bloom. One of the handsomest and most desirable vines for the porch. Its main crop of flowers appears in June and is succeeded intermittently until frost. Leaves glossy, practically evergreen. The most popular climbing Honeysuckle.

Any variety: 1-year, field-grown, each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00; 2-year, field-grown, each 25c., doz. \$2.50, 100 \$14.00; strong potted plants, 5-inch, each 35c., doz. \$3.00.

sempervirens (Coral or Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle; syn. *Lonicera punicea*). Differs greatly from the Japanese forms. Bears tubular scarlet flowers that continue all Summer. Leaves bluish-green. One of the freest and best varieties. A favorite. Strong field-grown plants, each 25c.; strong pot-grown plants, each 35c.



Pueraria Thunbergiana—Kudzu Vine

Lycium. Box Thorn. Matrimony Vine

Chinense (Chinese Box Thorn). Pink and purple flowers from June till September, followed in Winter by showy orange and scarlet berries. A strong-growing vine that shows up best when its graceful branches are allowed to droop; also fine when trained in bush form. Do not plant where its suckers are apt to become troublesome. Not particular as to soil. Fine for covering rough embankments.

halimifolium (Matrimony Vine). Of the same general description, use and habit as the preceding, with bright red berries in Winter, but not quite so strong a grower.

Either variety: Extra strong plants, each 25c., doz. \$2.50, 100 \$15.00.

Pueraria. Kudzu Vine

Thunbergiana. Much used in the South, where its vines survive the Winter; but perfectly hardy in the North, the vines dying down in Winter, to be replaced by its remarkably strong and rapid growth in Spring. Most useful for covering verandas and arbors, being out of the way in Winter when shade is not wanted and covering the space rapidly again in Spring. Flowers inconspicuous, followed by large, flat seed-pods. Each 25c.; extra strong plants, each 50c.

Vinca. Periwinkle

minor (Myrtle. Periwinkle). A familiar evergreen creeper, bearing blue flowers in Spring. Thrives in dense shade or full sun. Useful as a ground cover under trees where grass will not grow, and on rockeries or graves. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Vitis. Grape

Coignetiae (Crimson Glory Vine). A very strong-growing vine, covering trees and arbors with a thatch of large, heart-shaped leaves, 10 inches long, deep, rich green above and buff-yellow beneath, assuming a brilliant scarlet in Autumn. Bears black fruit. One of the best strong-growing vines. Each 50c.; extra strong plants, each \$1.00.

Labrusca (Fox Grape). This is the parent of most of our American cultivated Grapes. A strong grower, useful for climbing over trees and stone walls or wherever a strong-growing vine of wild aspect is desired. Fruit purplish black. A native wild Grape. One-year, field-grown, each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00; 2- and 3-year, field-grown, each 35c., doz. \$3.00, 100 \$20.00.

Wistaria

Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A rapid, tall-climbing plant bearing a profusion of long, pendulous clusters of delightfully fragrant, pale blue flowers. Suitable for any use to which a vine can be put. Withstands the smoke of cities well and will grow anywhere.

—**alba**. A white-flowering variety of *Chinensis*. of the same general description, habit and use.

multijuga (Loose-clustered). Not so strong a grower as the *Chinensis* varieties, but distinguished from them chiefly by its very long, loose clusters of purple flowers, sometimes attaining a length of 2 feet. A very artistic variety.

Any variety: Each 75c.; extra strong plants each \$1.00.



Wistaria

We will issue a special Bulb Catalogue early in the Summer and will be pleased to send it upon request

Hedge of *Berberis Thunbergii*—See page 12

HARDY ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

All the plants listed and described in this section are perfectly hardy in this latitude, unless we specifically mention the contrary.

Unless otherwise noted, any of these plants will do well in either the full sun or half shade, and are not particular as to soil and general culture.

Althæa. Rose of Sharon. Hibiscus

One of the most desirable shrubs, of graceful, erect growth. Valuable as a hedge plant as well as for single specimens or for planting at the back of masses of shrubbery. Planted 2 feet apart and trimmed to any height desired, they make a most attractive hedge. As specimens they attain a height of 8 to 12 feet. Foliage glossy, dark green. Flowers resemble the Hollyhock and appear in July and August, when few other shrubs are in bloom. The flowering season is unusually long, as the flowers open one by one along the entire length of the stems. We offer the following choice varieties:

- Admiral Dewey.** Semi-double; violet-blue.
alba plena. Double; white, with reddish center.
Boule de Feu. Very double, large, well-formed red flowers; very handsome.
cœlestis. Semi-double; blue; free bloomer.
carnea plena. Double; flesh color.
Duchesse de Brabant. Double; large, reddish-lilac flowers.
Jeanne d'Arc. Double; pure white; one of the finest.
purpurea plenissima. Double; red; free bloomer.
Van Houttei. Double; white; free bloomer.

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	4.00	25.00

Amelanchier. Juneberry

botryapium (Common Dwarf Juneberry). 8 to 10 feet. Bush or small tree. An excellent early-flowering variety, bearing small, showy white flowers in April or May, followed in June by small, purplish, edible berries of good flavor. 2 to 3 feet, each 25c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 35c.

Canadensis (Common Shad Bush). 8 to 10 feet. Bush or small tree. Oval, shining leaves. Pure white flowers appear in April or early May, followed in May by showy, blue, edible berries. Fine for planting at the edge of streams, on hillsides, or at the back of low-growing shrubbery. Thrives anywhere. 2 to 3 feet, each 25c.; 4 to 5 feet, each 35c.

Amorpha. False Indigo

canescens (Lead Plant). Handsome, low-growing shrub, 1 to 3 feet in height. Habit compact. Leaves covered with glaucous bloom. Branches crowded with panicles of blue flowers in June. Well adapted for planting in rockeries or sunny, well-drained situations. Each 25c.

fruticosa (False Indigo). 6 to 7 feet. Of strong growth. Compound, feathery foliage. The finger-like spikes of indigo-colored flowers appear in early June. 2 to 3 feet, each 25c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 35c.

Aralia. Angelica

pentaphyllum (Five-leaved Aralia). 8 to 10 feet. One of the choicest shrubs imported from Japan. Distinct and very ornamental, the long, prickly branches drooping gracefully to the ground. Also valuable for hedges. 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Baccharis. Groundsel Tree

halimifolia. 3 to 12 feet. Blooms in September. Rendered most attractive by its fluffy white seed vessels and dark green foliage. In the North it sometimes Winter-kills, but sprouts vigorously from the roots, stronger than ever. Grows in any well-drained soil in a sunny position, and is especially adapted for planting on rocky slopes or along the seashore. 2 to 3 feet, each 25c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 35c.

Berberis. Barberry

Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). 5 to 6 feet. Too much can not be said for this beautiful and justly popular shrub, with its low, dense, horizontal habit of growth, its brilliant red berries, which remain fresh until the following Spring, and its bright scarlet Fall coloring. Most useful for edging drives and walks, or as a hedge plant, either trimmed or untrimmed, it has no superior. Planted in clumps or in prominent positions among other shrubbery, it is very effective. Just thorny enough to repel intruders. Endures partial shade, but likes a sunny position best.

	Each	Doz.	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$15.00
2 to 2½ feet.....	.35	3.50	20.00
2½ to 3 feet.....	.50	5.00	30.00

purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). 4 to 5 feet. Similar to *vulgaris*, with beautiful violet-purple leaves and fruit. Rich-looking and very effective when planted among shrubs of lighter-colored foliage. Very effective as a hedge. 1½ to 2 feet, each 25c.; 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

vulgaris (Common European Barberry). 4 to 8 feet. Branches upright, spines arranged in threes. The yellow flowers in drooping racemes appear in early Summer, followed in Fall by orange-scarlet fruit, which remains all Winter. Valuable for hedges or for grouping. Handsome all the year round. 1½ to 2 feet, each 25c.; 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.

Buddleia

The Buddleias usually freeze back to the ground in the North, but are valuable, nevertheless, as they come up strong from the roots and bloom freely nearly all Summer. The flowers resemble the Lilacs and are sweet-scented.

Japonica. Very ornamental. Flowers freely nearly all Summer, in long panicles resembling Lilacs. Each 35c.

variabilis. Recently introduced from Thibet. Very long clusters of reddish-violet flowers, resembling the Lilac; sweet-scented. Each 50c.

Calycanthus. Spice Bush. Sweet-scented Shrub

floridus. 5 to 6 feet. Bears double, chocolate-colored flowers from June on throughout the Summer. The name of this shrub is derived from the delightfully sweet, spicy fragrance of the flowers. Foliage somewhat aromatic. Leaves dark green on upper surface, paler beneath. Thrives in sun or shade. 1½ to 2½ feet, each 25c.; 2½ to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Caragana. Pea Shrub. Siberian Pea

arborescens. 8 to 10 feet. This shrub is named for its flowers, which resemble those of the Pea, but are bright yellow and showy. Blooms latter May or early June. The compound leaves have eight to twelve leaflets. The wood is dark green and foliage very handsome. Gives a pleasing variety to the shrubbery. Does best in the sun. 2 to 3 feet, each 30c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 40c.

Ceanothus. New Jersey Tea

Americana. Low, erect shrub, growing up to 3 feet in height. Produces numerous small, white flowers in June and July, which entirely cover the foliage. Thrives in dry and shady places, as well as in the sun and moist, well-drained soil. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.

Cephalanthus. Button Bush

occidentalis. 3 to 12 feet. Blooms from July to September, covering a very long season. The flowers are arranged in dense, ball-like clusters and are followed by picturesque seed-heads. Does well in moist or wet places. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.



Baccharis—See page 11

Cercidiphyllum (See Deciduous Trees)**Cercis** (See Deciduous Trees)**Chionanthus** (See Deciduous Trees)**Clethra. Sweet Pepper Bush**

alnifolia. 3 to 10 feet. A native shrub of upright growth, rich green foliage and spikes of fragrant, yellowish-white flowers, produced in great profusion from July to September. Thrives in shady, damp places, where few shrubs will do well. 2 to 3 feet, each 30c.

Comptonia. Sweet Fern

asplenifolia. 1 to 3 feet. A native plant, with fern-like, dark green, scented foliage. Useful for foliage massing on rocky or barren places, thriving in dry, sterile soil. Good also for the rockery or for underbrush. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c.



Clethra

Cornus. Dogwood

(See also Deciduous Trees)

Thrive in shade as well as sunny, exposed situations.

alba Sibirica (Siberian Red Dogwood). The most beautiful of all the Dogwoods. Bark is rich red in Winter, giving a cheerful note to the shrubbery. Clusters of fine white flowers appear in May, followed by blue fruit. Keep trimmed low, to induce plenty of new growth every season, as the new growth has the rich red bark.

mascula (Cornelian Cherry). 5 to 8 feet. Covered in early May, before the leaves appear, with bright yellow flowers, followed by scarlet berries as large as cherries.

Price either variety:	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	5.00	35.00

Corylus. Filbert. Hazel

Americana (Common Hazel). 3 to 8 feet. This is an extremely hardy variety. Thrives in almost any soil. Valuable as a shrub and for its sweet nuts, combining utility with beauty. 2 to 3 feet, each 45c.

Crataegus. Hawthorn

Grows in almost any soil or position.

coccinea. 15 to 20 feet. A native variety, covered in May with clusters of pure white flowers, and in August with showy, scarlet fruit. 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). 10 to 15 feet. A native variety, with long, sharp spines. Valuable for hedges. Fruit bright red. Very showy and distinct. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Paulii (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). 10 to 15 feet. Bears rich, brilliant scarlet flowers. Best of all. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Cydonia. Japan Quince

Japonica (Pyrus Japonica. Japan Quince). Has glowing scarlet flowers in clusters in early May. One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation, its bright flowers completely covering limb and twig before the leaves appear. Fruit yellow, pear-shaped. Makes an excellent hedge, being spiny and dense. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, each 25c.; 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

**Weigela candida****Daphne. Garland Flower**

Mezereum. 3 to 4 feet. The showy, fragrant, red flowers appear in March, before the leaves, followed by crimson fruit. The earliest shrub to bloom. Each 50c.

Deutzia

gracilis. 3 feet. A low-growing, compact species. Branches slender, sometimes arching. Flowers pure white, produced in great profusion early in June, in clusters. One of the best flowering shrubs. 18 to 24 inches, each 35c.

Pride of Rochester. 5 to 7 feet. A fine, tall, upright-growing variety; very vigorous. The flowers, which appear in June, are large and double; white, slightly tinged rose on back of petal, in racemes 5 to 6 inches in length. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, each 25c.; 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Lemoinei. 3 feet. A remarkably fine hybrid. Vigorous grower. Blooms in June, pure white, in large, erect panicles. Very distinct. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c.; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, each 35c.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, each 50c.

Diervilla. Weigela

candida. 4 feet. Vigorous and graceful in habit. Flowers long, tubular, pure white, produced freely in June and sparingly throughout the Summer. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.

florida (Weigela rosea). 5 feet. Erect, compact grower. Blooms abundantly every year. It is covered for three weeks in June with clusters of large, tubular flowers of pale pink at first, changing to deep pink. Fine in groups or as a specimen. An old favorite of well-deserved popularity. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Eva Rathke. 4 feet. A charming red variety, blooming from June until Fall. Flowers are very large and showy, of a rich, deep crimson. On account of its extraordinary beauty, this variety is in great demand. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Elæagnus. Oleaster

argentea (Silver-leaved Oleaster). 8 to 12 feet. Growth erect, with beautiful, silvery foliage. The stem, leaves and fruit are covered with silvery scales. The fragrant flowers, small, yellow in color, appear in June, followed by scaly fruit. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

longipes. 5 to 6 feet. Foliage bright green above, silvery beneath. The yellowish-white blossoms are very abundant, appear in May, and are followed in June and July by bright red fruits of agreeable and slightly acid taste. A good hedge plant. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

umbellata. 10 to 12 feet. Of spreading habit, with yellowish branchlets, often partially silvery. The fruit ripens late in Fall, and hangs on till Midwinter. Very ornamental. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.

Euonymus. Spindle Tree. Strawberry Bush. Burning Bush

alatus (Winged Burning Bush). 6 to 8 feet. A handsome shrub, with corky, winged branches. Leaves oval, bright green, turning in Fall to gorgeous tones of red and crimson. A fine shrub of striking beauty. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, each 50c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

Europæus (Spindle Tree). 10 to 20 feet. Forms a round-headed tree, low and compact. Strikingly conspicuous. The dark foliage contrasts well with the pendulous orange and red fruit of Autumn. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.

obovatus (Running Strawberry Bush). A low, procumbent shrub, about 1 foot high, the stems rooting wherever they come in contact with the ground. Leaves 1 to 2 inches long. Excellent for covering banks and dry places, for covering the ground under large trees, or for borders of shrubbery. Each 35c.

Exochorda. Pearl Bush

grandiflora. 6 to 10 feet. The large, fragrant, white flowers, appearing in May, are produced in such abundance that the slender branches bend beneath their weight. Foliage broad, lanceolate-oblong, whitish below and sharp pointed. Flowers appear in racemes of 5 or 6. When in bloom it is the most brilliant shrub of its season. 2 to 3 feet, each 40c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Forsythia. Golden Bell

Fortunei. 8 feet. A tall, upright-growing variety, with straight, slender branches. The dark, glossy green foliage turns to purplish brown in the Fall. Branches tinted yellow. The showy yellow flowers appear several weeks before the leaves.

intermedia. 6 feet. A gracefully drooping variety, noted for retaining its flowers three to four weeks. Foliage glossy green.

suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). 6 to 8 feet. Adapted to a variety of purposes. Its long, slender shoots are used to good effect trained over a porch or entrance, or it may be grown against a wall. As a specimen, the branches reach to the ground, rooting at the tips. One of our finest shrubs and should be found in every garden.

viridissima. 8 to 10 feet. Forms a bush-like shrub, upright in growth. Leaves deep green. Blooms a little later than the other sorts. Valuable planted in back of smaller shrubbery.

Price, any variety: 2½ to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 45c.; 4 to 5 feet, each 60c.

Gaylussacia. Huckleberry. Blueberry

frondosa. 4 to 6 feet. A low-growing, native shrub, thriving in a moist, shady position. Its blue fruit, with glaucous bloom, is edible and sweet. Each 35c.

Halesia. Snowdrop Tree

tetraptera. A small, native bush or tree, bearing pure white, bell-shaped flowers similar to the Snow-drop, but much larger. 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Hamamelis.**Witch Hazel**

Virginica. 15 to 20 feet. Large foliage, with downy surface. This shrub is valuable on account of blooming late in the Fall, after the leaves have ripened. Flowers appear in October and November, in lateral clusters of 2 to 4, and are a bright yellow. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Hedysarum

multijugum. 2 to 5 feet. A hardy shrub, introduced from Mongolia. Blooms from March until frost sets in. Beautiful flowers of deep violet-red, with yellow blotches, in racemes 8 to 10 inches long. Fine for rockwork. Prefers a sunny, well-drained position. 10 to 12 inches, each 50c.

Hydrangea

arborescens grandiflora alba (Snowball Hydrangea. Also called "Hills of Snow"). 5 to 6 feet. Blooms are snowy white and very large. Begins to flower in June and continues to flower through August. A very hardy variety of recent introduction. Has attained widespread popularity. 18 to 24 inches, each 35c.; 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.

paniculata. 8 to 12 feet. The flowers are not so large as in *paniculata grandiflora*, but more graceful; highly valued in landscape work, and should be more generally used. The flowers are not so heavy and the plant less arching in habit than in the *grandiflora* variety. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

—grandiflora. 5 to 6 feet. Can be trained into tree form, and grown thus will attain a height of 8 feet or more. One of the most beautiful shrubs of Midsummer and early Fall, covered from August to October with great white blooms, often 6 inches across, changing finally to pink and purple. Beautiful when massed or as a specimen, in either bush or tree form, and as a hedge. Can be kept as low as desired by pruning. As a hedge, set 2 feet apart. Thrives in sunlight and will do well in all sections. 2 to 3 feet, each 25c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Kerria. Corchorus. Globe Flower

Japonica (Single Globe Flower). 4 to 5 feet. A valuable shrub. Bears single orange-yellow flowers all Summer. Beautiful at all seasons, the bright green bark contrasting well with other shrubs. Thrives best in partial shade. Plant in the foreground of the shrubbery, or in masses. 1½ to 2 feet, each 35c.; 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.

—flore pleno (Double Globe Flower). A double variety of the preceding, of the same general habit and appearance. Flowers bright orange-yellow. The more desirable variety of the two. 1½ to 2 feet, each 35c.; 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.

Our Special Catalogue of Bulbs, which we will issue early in the Summer, will be mailed upon request



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Ligustrum. Privet

Ibota. This ironclad variety endures the most severe Winters. Hardy in the far North. The dark, lustrous leaves are 2 inches long. Graceful, erect branches, and fragrant white flowers in clusters.

2 to 3 feet, each 25c.,
doz. \$2.50, 100 \$15.00.
3 to 4 feet, each 35c.,
doz. \$3.50, 100 \$20.00.

ovalifolium (California Privet). This is the variety most extensively planted, but is becoming less popular, as it Winter-kills regularly in many sections north. When this happens it can be restarted by cutting it down to within a few inches of the ground and it soon makes a good hedge again. It is most valuable, however, where perfectly hardy.



Ligustrum—California Privet

	Each	Doz.	100	1000
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$5.00	\$35.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.50	6.50	50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	12.00	100.00

Regelianum (Regel's, or Prostrate Privet). A variety of Ibota; branches more dense and twiggy, drooping gracefully, which gives it a distinctly attractive appearance, and insures a dense hedge clear to the ground. May be trimmed formally or used for an untrimmed hedge, like the Barberry. Foliage turns dark red in Autumn. Valuable also in the shrubby border or in masses, or for park plantings.

	Each	Doz.	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$12.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.50	20.00

Amurense North (Northern Amoor Privet). Grows much like the California Privet, but is much more hardy. Erect in habit. The small, lustrous leaves remain long after snow comes, making it more nearly evergreen than other varieties. Good for hedges, mass planting and general use.

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$12.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	4.00	22.50

Lonicera. Bush Honeysuckle

Bella albida. A strong, rapid grower. 6 to 8 feet. The pure white flowers, which appear in May, are followed by a profusion of scarlet fruits, which hang on a long time and make a grand showing. Has the finest foliage of all the Honeysuckles—a dark, lustrous green, excellent for backgrounds.

Morrowi. 6 feet. A vigorous shrub. Growth irregular; habit drooping. Flowers yellowish-white, followed by large crimson fruit, which hangs on a long time.

Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). 6 to 8 feet. The pink flowers appear in May and are followed by attractive red or orange-yellow berries. Very free blooming. An old favorite.

Any variety:

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$16.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.50	20.00

Pæonia Arborea. Tree Peony

(See Herbaceous Perennials)

Philadelphus. Syringa. Mock Orange

coronarius (Common Mock Orange). 8 to 10 feet. Of sturdy, upright growth, the best for screens. One of the first to flower. Noted for the rich fragrance of its white flowers, which resemble orange flowers in appearance and fragrance, and appear freely in June. A favorite.

grandiflorus. 6 to 8 feet. A variety with drooping branches and fine, large foliage. Flowers of unusual size and very showy. Blooms in June.

Lemoinei. Flowers creamy white, small and fragrant, appearing in June.

Any variety: 2 to 3 feet, each 25c.; 3 to 4 ft., each 35c.; 4 to 5 ft., each 50c.

Potentilla. Cinquefoil

fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil). 3 to 4 feet. Will grow in dry or wet soil and in stony places. Has narrow, fuzzy leaves. Branches low-spreading, bearing bright yellow flowers all Summer. Extremely hardy. 1½ to 2 feet, each 25c.; 2 to 2½ feet, each 35c.; 2½ to 3½ feet, each 50c.

Prunus. Flowering Plum

Fissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). A small ornamental tree, attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet, with dark purple leaves, which keep their lustrous color through the Summer and Fall. The small, pinkish-white flowers are followed by wine-red fruits. 2 to 3 ft. 40c., 3 to 4 ft. 50c.

triloba (Double-flowering Plum). 5 to 6 feet. Its double pink flowers, resembling Roses, are produced in May, mostly before the leaves are out. Showy and desirable. Much in demand. 2 to 3 feet., each 40c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Ptelea. Hop Tree

trifolia. 8 to 10 feet. Shrub or small tree, used extensively for planting among large shrubbery in masses. The large clusters of hop-like fruits make it very attractive in late Summer, hence its name. Stands extremely dry conditions well, and is most useful for seashore planting, or for dry, sandy soil. 3 to 4 feet, each 35c.; 4 to 5 feet, each 50c.; 5 to 6 feet, each 75c.

Pyrus. Flowering Crab. Cherry

loensis Bechteli; syn. **angustifolia** (Bechtel's Flowering Crab). 8 to 12 feet. The large, fragrant, rose-colored flowers are produced in great profusion in Spring. Makes a most showy flowering small tree. 2 to 3 feet, each 75c.; 3 to 4 feet, each \$1.00.

floribunda Parkmani (Parkman's Double-flowering Crab). 8 feet. A most beautiful small tree. Plant singly or in clusters about the lawn. Sends out clusters of rose-colored buds in latter April, which open into beautiful little rosy-white flowers of exquisite fragrance. 3 to 4 feet, each \$1.25; 4 to 5 feet, each \$1.50.

arbutifolia (Choke Cherry. Also known as *Prunus Virginica*). 10 feet. A fine, valuable native shrub, with a densely branching habit. Foliage turns to the most vivid shades of red and crimson in Autumn. Produces a mass of white blossoms in May, followed by bright red berries in flat bunches, the size of peas, which hang on all Winter. 2½ to 3 feet, each 35c.; 4 to 5 feet, each 50c.; 5 to 6 feet, each 75c.; 6 to 8 feet, each \$1.00.

Rhamnus. Buckthorn

cathartica (Common Buckthorn). 10 feet. A valuable plant for hedges as well as for shrubbery. Small thorns. Does well in poor soil, in exposed and neglected places.

	Each Doz.	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50 \$15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00 20.00

frangula, or Caroliniana (Carolina Buckthorn). A thornless shrub, attaining a height of 10 feet. Leaves small and glossy. Red berries, which turn to black in Fall, make it very attractive during the Summer. 2 to 3 feet, each 30c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 40c.

Dahurica. Large, spreading shrub, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. The dark, glossy leaves, 4 to 6 inches long, are almost twice the size of the Common Buckthorn, of which this is a variety. The large, jet black berries remain on the bush all Winter. This is one of the best Buckthorns. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.

Rhodora

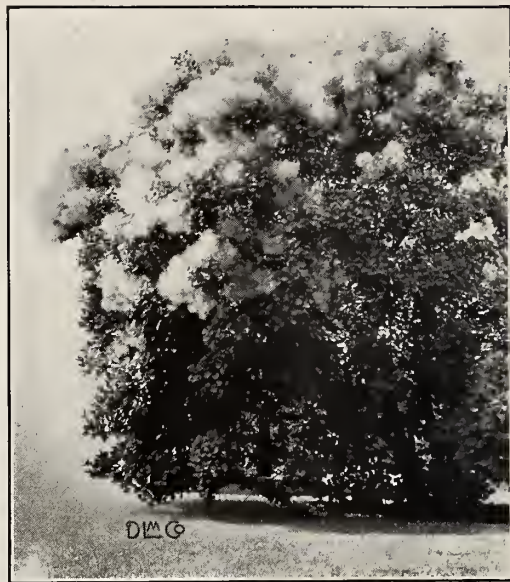
Canadensis (Azalea Canadensis, or Canadian Rhodora). 3 feet. A pretty shrub, native in New England, eastern Canada, New York and Pennsylvania. The purplish rose-colored flowers are produced in great profusion in May and June, before the leaves appear. 1 to 2 feet, each 75c.

Rhodotypos

kerrioides (White Kerria). 3 to 6 feet. A handsome, decorative shrub. Has numerous graceful branches which bear clusters of pendulous white flowers in May, followed by black berries, which persist through the Winter. 2 to 3 feet, each 25c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 35c.; specimens, each 75c.

Robinia. Acacia

hispidia (Rose-Acacia). 5 to 6 feet. This shrub spreads from the roots and should not be planted where it will interfere with other plants. Useful for planting in masses and will do well in poor soil. Highly ornamental during its flowering season. May and June. Flowers rose-colored, on long pedicels. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.



Rhus Cotinus

Rhus. Sumach

aromatica (Fragrant Sumach). 5 to 6 feet. A spreading, low-growing shrub. The compound, attractive, aromatic foliage turns to a brilliant red in Autumn. Good for rocky slopes in either full sun or partial shade, or as an under-shrub. 1½ to 2 feet, each 35c.; 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.

Cotinus (Smoke Bush. Venice Sumach). 10 to 12 feet. A large-growing shrub, forming a broad, round-headed bush. A very profuse bloomer. When in full bloom, has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. The delicate, fringe-like flowers appear in early Summer.

typhina (Staghorn Sumach). 10 feet. A most brilliant plant in Autumn. The compound foliage turns to a bright red and the scarlet heads of fruit stay on all Winter. A tall-growing variety, good for background of shrubbery. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

laciniata (Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumach). 10 feet. The compound leaves are deeply and delicately cut, resembling the fronds of ferns. The foliage assumes the most brilliant coloring in the Fall, which, combined with its showy clusters of crimson fruit, makes it unique for mass planting where rich color effects are desired. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

Ribes. Flowering Currant

aureum (Missouri Golden, or Buffalo Currant). 5 feet. The beautiful, fragrant yellow flowers are borne in showy racemes in May, followed by black berries with bluish bloom. The glossy green foliage gives bright Autumn tints. Effective planted in groups in mixed shrubbery border. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Gordonianum (Gordon's Currant). 4 to 5 feet. A useful variety with bright crimson-and-yellow flowers; very fragrant. Flowers produced in pendent bunches in May. Foliage bright green. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

sanguineum (Red-flowering Currant). 4 to 5 feet. A shrub of fine habit, with handsome foliage, producing long, pendulous racemes of crimson flowers in July. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Rosa. Rose (See page 4)

Rubus. Bramble

odoratus (Flowering Raspberry. Thimble Berry). 4 to 6 feet. The sturdy canes bear fine, large leaves, hairy beneath. Valuable for planting steep slopes. Thrives best in shade and loves a rich, moist soil. The dark purplish-pink, fragrant flowers are produced all Summer, followed by edible red fruit resembling the red Raspberry in color and taste. 2½ to 3 feet, each 25c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 35c.

Sambucus. Elder

Canadensis (Common Elder). 6 to 8 feet. A well-known, native shrub. The large flat heads of sweet-scented white flowers appear in June, followed by large clusters of wholesome, sweet, dark purple fruit. Should be used more in large plantings, where it makes a fine showing, rivaling the Hydrangea in beauty. Will grow anywhere, but will do especially well in wet soil. 3 to 4 feet, each 35c.

nigra aurea (Golden Elder). Has golden yellow foliage. This is perhaps the best of all golden-leaved shrubs, as it retains its color all Summer. Not quite so tall as the preceding. Thrives under the same conditions as the Common Elder. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Shepherdia

argentea (Buffalo Berry). 10 feet. A strong-growing, thorny shrub that stands extremes of cold and drought well. Flowers yellow, followed by red or yellow, edible fruit. 2 to 3 feet, each 25c.

Spiræa

arguta. 4 feet. An improved form of Thunbergii, blooming in early May. The best early-flowering white Spiræa. Elegant habit. Small, pure white flowers borne in upright clusters. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Billardi. 5 to 6 feet. A sparsely-twigged, erect-branched, strong-growing variety, crowned with narrow, dense spikes of bright pink flowers from July to September. Useful in shrubberies and for wild plantings. 2 to 3 feet, each 25c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 35c.

—alba. 5 to 6 feet. A white-flowering form of the preceding, of the same general description and equally desirable. 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.; 4 to 5 feet, each 75c.

Bumalda Anthony Waterer. 2 to 3 feet. An improved form of Bumalda. Its bright, rosy-crimson flowers are freely produced in large, dense corymbs

from June till frost. Makes a beautiful edging and good to plant at the front of shrubbery, or wherever a low bush is desired. One of the best. 12 to 18 inches, each 25c.; 18 to 24 inches, each 35c.

callosa alba (Fortune's White Spiræa). This is one of the best dwarf white-flowering shrubs, bushy and symmetrical in form, growing about 3 feet high. Flowers appear in clusters all Summer. 1½ to 2 feet, each 35c.; 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.

opulifolia (Nine Bark Spiræa). 6 to 8 feet. A tall variety of vigorous growth, splendid for mass planting. Produces an abundance of fragrant white flowers in flat clusters in June, followed by unique and very ornamental seed-pods. Extremely hardy. Also known as Physocarpus opulifolia. 2 to 3 feet, each 25c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 35c.; 4 to 5 feet, each 50c.

—aurea (Golden Spiræa). 6 to 8 feet. One of the best yellow-leaved shrubs. Foliage comes out bright golden yellow in Spring and darkens as the season advances, retaining a good yellow color all Summer. In flowers, seed-pods and other characteristics same as the preceding. 2 to 3 feet, each 25c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 35c.; 4 to 5 feet, each 50c.

prunifolia flore pleno (Double-flowering Bridal Wreath). 6 to 7 feet. A strong-growing variety of graceful, upright form. Flowers pure white and double; are freely produced in early May. An old variety, still popular. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c.; 2 to 3 feet, each 35c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

sorbifolia (Ash-leaved Spiræa). 3 to 4 feet. Distinct and different. The leaves are fern-like, compound, resembling those of the Mountain Ash. Has long terminal spikes of white flowers in July. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c.; 2 to 3 feet, each 35c. A fine Spiræa.

Van Houttei (Single Bridal Wreath). 5 to 6 feet. Considered the most satisfactory shrub in cultivation. A strong grower; very hardy. The gracefully-drooping slender branches are set from end to end with clusters of beautiful white flowers in latter May and early June. Foliage light gray-green, assuming pretty tints in Autumn. A fine-looking shrub even when not in bloom, as the graceful branches droop naturally, not from the weight of the flowers as is generally stated. The beauty of this shrub can not be adequately described. It is superb for planting among shrubbery, as a single specimen, or as a hedge set 2 feet apart.

	Each	Doz.	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00	20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.25	25.00
Larger specimens, bushy, each 75c. and \$1.00.			



Spiræa Van Houttei

Symphoricarpos

racemosus (Snowberry). 3 to 6 feet. A graceful shrub, with smooth, slender branches, which bend over under its load of waxy-white berries, the size of small Cherries. Flowers inconspicuous, produced in July and August, followed by fruit which hangs on through Fall and Winter, hence its name. Loves shade and is excellent for undergrowth or planted in masses or single specimens where there is little or no sunshine. Not particular as to soil, thriving in heavy clay or on dry, gravelly banks. A valuable shrub.

vulgaris; syn. **rubra** (Coralberry. Indian Currant). 3 to 5 feet. General description and habit much like the preceding, but a little more compact. Shade-loving. Fruit purplish red, hangs on through the Winter.

Either variety: 2 to 3 feet, each 25c., doz. \$2.50, 100 \$15.00.

Syringa. Lilac

vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). 8 to 10 feet. This is the well-known, old-fashioned Lilac, the color ranging from lavender to deep purple. Flowers very fragrant; blooms in latter May in this section. Makes a fine, tall hedge and is excellent for screening. Will do well in any soil and stands neglect.

—**alba** (Common White Lilac). A pure white-flowering variety of the preceding, of the same habit, use and description.

Either variety: 2 to 3 feet, each 40c., doz. \$4.00, 100 \$25.00; 3 to 4 feet, each 60c., doz. \$5.00, 100 \$35.00.

Persica (Persian Lilac). 8 to 10 feet. More slender growing than the Common Lilac. Very distinct and desirable. Flowers borne in loose, upright panicles, of pale lilac color. Blooms latter May or early June. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.; 3 to 4 ft. each 75c.

Rothomagensis (Rouen Lilac). Similar to Persica in growth. Large panicles of abundant reddish-purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.; 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

Charles X. Single reddish-purple flowers in magnificent clusters. Early.

Madame Lemoine. Double white. Extra fine. Early.

Marie Legraye. Fine, single white, low grower. Early.

villosa. Flowers rosy-pink, in large panicles. Blooms a month later than most Lilacs.

Any of the above four varieties: Each \$1.00, doz. \$10.00.

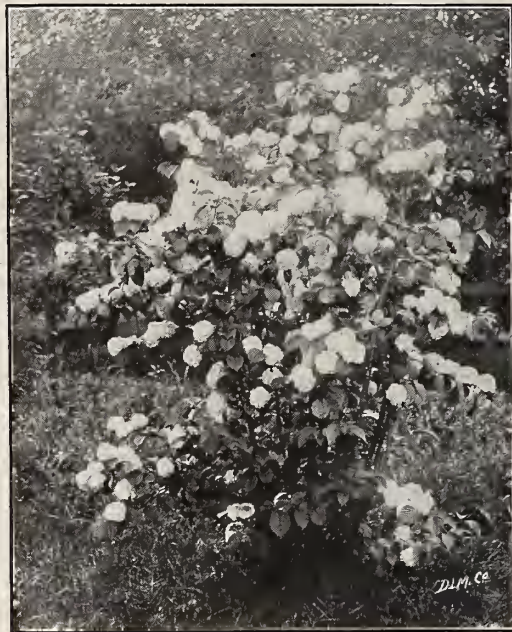
Viburnum. Snowball

Opulus (Highbush Cranberry). 6 to 8 feet. One of the very best native shrubs. The large, flat clusters of white flowers are followed by edible, brilliant red berries which remain all Winter. Considered the best red-berried shrub for Winter effect. The berries are not eaten by birds.

sterile (Common Snowball). 6 feet. A mass of large globes of white flowers in May. Sure to bloom every year.

Above two varieties:

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.50	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	5.00	30.00



Viburnum plicatum

VIBURNUM—Continued

plicatum (Japanese Snowball). 6 to 8 feet. One of the finest shrubs in cultivation. Has an abundance of white balls of bloom in May, that are beautifully set in the deep green foliage. Excellent as a single specimen on the lawn, in mass planting or among other shrubbery.

tomentosum (Single Japanese Snowball). 8 to 10 feet. A beautiful shrub as a single specimen, in mass or among the shrubbery. Flowers appear in May, pure white, in flat clusters, arranged on the upper side of the horizontal branches, with the fine dark green foliage beneath, giving a striking effect. Leaves turn to beautiful crimson in Fall.

Above two varieties:

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	4.00	25.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	5.00	30.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	6.50	40.00

Weigela (See Diervilla)

Xanthorrhiza

apiifolia (Yellow Root). 1 to 2 feet. An excellent plant for damp and shady places, valuable as an undergrowth. The small, deep purple flowers appear in April. The bright green foliage turns a rich yellow in Autumn. 1 to 1½ feet, each 35c., doz. \$3.50, 100 \$20.00.

HEDGES

There can be no question but that a hedge makes the cheapest fence and that a hedge fence is usually more satisfactory than any other. Space does not permit going into detail about the planting and care of a hedge. We shall be glad to make suggestions to anyone interested as to what kind of plant would be best suited for any particular place, and its treatment. We give below the names of a number of suitable plants, which will give a wide range of choice. The descriptions of these plants can all be found under their respective heads.

Althaea (Rose of Sharon)
Aralia
Berberis (Barberry)
Crataegus (Hawthorn)
Cydonia (Japan Quince)
Elæagnus
Hydrangea

Spiræa
Syringa (Lilac)
Rosa rugosa
Climbing Roses
Sweet Briar Rose
Gleditschia (Honey Locust)

Ligustrum (Privet)
Carpinus Betulus (European Hornbeam)
Thuja occidentalis (American Arborvitæ)
Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)

Rhamnus (Buckthorn)
Picea alba (White Spruce)
Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce)
Pinus Strobus (White Pine)

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

All the plants listed and described in this section are perfectly hardy in this latitude, unless we specifically mention the contrary.

Acanthus. Bear's Breech

mollis. 3 feet. Grown for its shapely foliage, a foot or more in diameter, giving a tropical effect. White to purple flowers. July, August. Sun. Each 25c.

latifolius. 4 feet. Large tropical-looking foliage. Flowers purple. July, August. Sun. Each 25c.

Achillea. Milfoil. Yarrow

Ægyptica (Egyptian Milfoil). 1 to 2 feet. Silver-white foliage. Very neat. Pale yellow flowers. July to October. Sun.

Millefolium roseum (Rosy Milfoil). 2 feet. Leaves rich green, finely cut. Flowers pink, in compact heads. June to August. Fine for cutting. Excellent border plant. Sun.

Ptarmica flore pleno, The Pearl (Double Pearl Daisy). 2 feet. Fine for cutting. Flowers small, pure white, in clusters. Very free. June to October. Sun.

Aconitum. Monkshood. Wolf's-Bane

As the roots and some of the flowers have a deadly poison, these should never be planted in the kitchen garden or where children play.

Napellus (True Monkshood. Officinale Aconite). 3 to 4 feet. The best known and most deadly poisonous species, used in medicine. Flowers deep blue. July to September. Sun or shade.

—**bicolor.** 3 to 4 feet. Flowers pale blue-and-white. July to September. Sun or shade.

autumnale (Monkshood) 3 to 4 feet. Spikes of showy blue, helmet-shaped flowers. September to frost. Sun or shade.

Fischeri. One of the choicest. Flowers large, dark blue, on strong stems. Each 25c.

Acorus. Sweet Flag

calamus. 2 feet. Erect, rush-like foliage. Flowers inconspicuous. Roots pungent, aromatic. Thrives in marsh or on dry land. June, July. Sun.

—**variegatus.** Like the preceding, but foliage striped beautifully with white. Sun.



Achillea

Actæa. Baneberry

spicata rubra (Red Baneberry). 1½ feet. White flowers in clusters, April to June. Bright red berries. Very handsome. Extremely hardy. Fine for rockery. Loves shade.

Adonis. Bird's-Eye

vernalis (Spring Adonis). 8 to 15 inches. One of the brightest and earliest of Spring flowers. Dwarf, compact, finely cut foliage. Flowers large, clear yellow. Fine for rockery or border. April to June. Sun or partial shade.

Ægopodium. Bishop's Weed

Podagraria variegata. 12 to 15 inches. Flowers cream-white. Leaves green, margined white. Fine for covering barren places, or for borders. A rapid grower. May, June. Sun.

Agrostemma. Mullein Pink

coronaria. 2 feet. Flowers 1½ inches across, borne singly on ends of branches. Rose-crimson. Very conspicuous with its fine flowers and silvery-white foliage. Common in old gardens. June to August. Sun.

—**alba.** A white-flowering form of the preceding. Sun.

Flos-Jovis (Jupiter's Flower). 12 to 18 inches. Extremely desirable. Leaves in rosette. Flowers small, rose, in dense, umbel-like clusters. Fine for the rockery and for cutting. June, July. Sun.

Alyssum. Madwort

saxatile compactum (Rock Madwort. Golden Tuft). 1 foot. Yellow flowers in compact masses, fragrant. Foliage velvety gray. Fine for rockeries, making a spreading mat. Sun.



Aconitum

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Althæa Rosea. Hollyhock

rosea. Well-known and stately perennial, with long spikes of showy flowers. 5 to 7 feet. Invaluable for mixing with the shrubbery or in the background of lower growing perennials. Thrive in any good soil. July, August. We offer a fine single strain, mixed colors, and double strain, mixed colors, also the double in the following colors: Pure White, Canary Yellow, Salmon, Carmine Pink, Red, Purple Carmine. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$8.00.

Allegheny Hollyhocks. A new strain of Hollyhocks meeting with popular favor. The flowers are delicately fringed and are 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Colors range from pink and white to deep red. A very strong grower, throwing up spikes 6 to 7 feet high. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$8.00.

Anchusa. Alkanet

Italica (Dropmore Variety). 4 to 5 feet. A grand variety. Large gentian-blue flowers. May to July. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

—**Opal.** 4 to 5 feet. A pale blue variety of the preceding. May to July. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Anemone. Windflower

The Japanese Anemones are among the most beautiful flowers in cultivation. They bloom from late September till hard freezing sets in, sometimes as late as December 1. Very free, and excellent for cutting. Grow from 2 to 4 feet in height. Love a moist, well-drained soil and will thrive in sun or half shade. Should be protected in Winter while young.

Japonica alba. White.

—**rosea.** Purplish rose.

—**rubra.** The darkest red variety.

—**Whirlwind.** White. Fine, semi-double.

—**Queen Charlotte.** Large, semi-double, lovely pink.

—**Lady Ardilaun.** White. Semi-double; very robust; large foliage.



Aquilegia



Hollyhock

Anthemis

Kelwayi (Golden Marguerite). 2 feet. Flowers rich yellow, good for cutting. June to October. Sun.

tinctoria (Golden Marguerite). 2 to 3 feet. Yellow. Blooms persistently and continuously from May to October. Fine for cutting. Sun.

Aquilegia. Columbine

Popular, showy, old-fashioned perennials, fine for the border or rockery. They prefer a moist, open soil, and should be in the full sun for their best development.

cœrulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). 1 to 1½ feet. Flowers large, 2 inches across, blue and white. Foliage handsome at all times. This is one of the best. Sun.

Californica hybrida (California Columbine). 1½ to 2 feet. Various colors. Spurs long, slender and spreading. Foliage broad and ornamental. May to July. Sun.

Canadensis (Native Columbine). 1 to 2 feet. Red and yellow. Easily cultivated. May to June. Sun.

chrysantha (Golden-spurred Columbine). 2½ to 3½ feet. Yellow; fragrant. The tallest variety. May to June. Sun.

Skinneri (Mexican Columbine). 1 to 2 feet. Orange and red. May and June. Sun.

vulgaris flore pleno (Double European Columbine). 1½ to 2 feet. Various colors. May to July. Sun.

Arabis. Rock Cress

albida. 6 to 9 inches. A very desirable, early-flowering plant for rockery or border, forming a dense carpet of green. Flowers pure white, fragrant. Thrives in poor soil. April to June. Sun.

Armeria. Thrift. Sea Pink

cephalotes rosea (Sea Pink). 12 to 18 inches. Deep rose flowers. Fine for cutting. June to July. Sun.

formosa. 12 to 18 inches. Deep rose or crimson, in large, roundish heads, on erect stalks. Foliage narrow and grass-like. June, July. Sun.

maritima. 6 inches. Flowers pink, in dense heads springing from tufts of narrow, evergreen foliage. Fine for edging or rockwork. May, June. Sun.

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50 100 \$10 00.

Artemisia

Valuable herbs, grown for their sweet foliage and medicinal qualities. They should find a place in every garden. They are showy enough to be included in the perennial border and rockery. Thrive in very poor, dry soil, and love a sunny position. We offer five varieties.

abrotanum (Southernwood). 3 to 4 feet. Flowers yellowish white. Leaves dark green, finely cut and fragrant. Sun.

Dracunculus (Tarragon. Estragon). 2 to 3 feet. Flowers inconspicuous. Foliage pointed, dark green. Valuable for flavoring. Sun.

frigida (Mountain Fringe). 8 to 12 inches. Foliage whitish, fern-like. Excellent for rockery. Used medicinally. Sun.

Pontica (Roman Wormwood). 2 to 4 feet. Shrubby, erect. Handsome silvery foliage. Small, globular, whitish-yellow flowers in panicles. This plant is the chief source of absinth. Sun.

Stellariana (Old Woman). 2 feet. Finely cut, silvery foliage. Flowers white, small and numerous, in large heads. Attractive for its whiteness. Fine for the border.



Boltonia asteroides

Asclepias. Milkweed. Silkweed

tuberosa (Butterfly Weed. Pleuris Root). 2 feet. A remarkably showy plant. Easy of culture. Good on dry banks in sunny position, and excellent for the border and among shrubbery. Flowers brilliant orange, in compact umbels. Sun.

Asperula. Woodruff

odorata (Sweet Woodruff). 6 to 8 inches. A fine-scented herb, useful for perfume, if dried. Excellent for carpeting shady places, or for edging. Increases rapidly. Habit erect, ascending. Shade.

Asphodeline

lutea (True Asphodel of the ancients, or King's Spear). 2 to 4 feet. Foliage grass-like. Flowers yellow, in long racemes. Sun.



Bellis perennis

Aster. Michaelmas Daisy. Starwort

Every garden or border should have a few of these excellent Fall-blooming perennials. They are literally covered with flowers when few other hardy plants are in bloom. Excellent for cutting.

acris. 1 foot. Violet-blue, large head. August, September. Sun.

alpinus (Blue Mountain Daisy). 5 to 10 in. Fine for rockery or border. May, June. Sun or half shade.

—**albus**. A pure white form of the preceding.

—**rubra**. A dark purplish-red form of alpinus.

Amellus rosea. Rosy-lilac. 2 feet. August, September. Sun.

Chapmani. Light blue. Very graceful. 4 feet. August, September. Sun.

grandiflorus. 3 feet. Large, deep purple. September, October.

Novæ-Angliæ. 4 to 5 feet. Large flowers, deep purple. September, October. Sun.

Shortii. 3 to 4 feet. Long, graceful sprays of azure-blue flowers. August, September. Sun.

Tataricus. 5 to 6 feet. Bluish violet. October. Sun.

trinervius. 2 to 3 feet. Rich purple. Very late. October, November. Sun.

White Queen. One of the best white Asters. 4 feet. September. Sun.

Astilbe. (See Spiræa)

Bellis. English Daisy

perennis. An old-fashioned plant, fine for edging. 4 to 6 inches. Likes a cool, moist soil and full sun or partial shade. Flowers pink and white. Separate colors, or in fine mixture. April to June. Each 10c., doz. 75c., 100 \$5.00.

Becconia. Plume Poppy

cordata. 6 to 8 feet. Fine for subtropical effect. Makes an excellent lawn specimen and is one of the best perennials for the border, with large, heart-shaped leaves and spikes of purplish-white flowers. A noble perennial. Sun.

Boltonia. False Chamomile

Excellent plants for the hardy border. When once established, they take care of themselves. The tall stalks stand without staking. They thrive in any soil where they have plenty of sunshine.

asteroides. 4 to 5 feet. Pure white, Aster-like flowers, produced in great profusion. August, September, October.

latisquama. 4 to 5 feet. Similar to the preceding. Pinkish-lavender flowers. August, September, October.

Campanula. Bellflower. Bluebell. Canterbury Bells

The Campanulas are some of the best known and most popular garden flowers. They are of easy culture and succeed well in any good garden soil. The following varieties will be found the most free-flowering.

Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell). 6 to 8 inches. Flowers large, light blue. Growth compact, erect. Excellent for rockery or edging. June to September. Sun.

—**alba**. A white form of the preceding.

Medium (Canterbury Bell). 2 to 3 feet. An old favorite, always satisfactory. Flowers large, bell-shaped. Blue, white and rose. Late June and July. Sun.

—**calycanthema** (Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bell). 2 to 3 feet. The quaintest and most popular of all the old-fashioned hardy garden plants. Blue, lilac, rose and white. July. Sun.

pyramidalis (Chimney Campanula). 4 to 5 feet. Long spikes covered with blue flowers. July, August. Sun.

—**alba**. A white form of the preceding.

trachelium (Coventry Bells). 3 feet. A common and very hardy variety, with light purple flowers. July, August. Sun.

Carex. Sedge

Morrowi variegata. 8 inches. Clean, grass-like foliage, variegated longitudinally white and green. The foliage remains green all Winter. Useful in the border or as a pot plant for the conservatory or window. Loves a moist position. Sun.

Cassia. Senna

Marylandica (Wild Senna). 4 to 5 feet. Bright yellow flowers in axillary racemes. Handsome pinnate foliage, leaflets 6 to 10 pairs. June to September. Sun.

Catananche. Cupid's Dart

cerulea. 2 feet. Heads of pretty blue on long stems. Valuable for cutting. An everlasting. Of easy culture, in any garden soil, particularly if light. July, August. Sun or half shade.

—**bicolor**. A variation from the preceding, with white flowers slightly suffused with purple in the center



Shasta Daisy



Centaurea

Centaurea. Bachelor's Button. Cornflower

macrocephala. 3 feet. The most showy Centaurea, large, thistle-like flowers. Useful for cutting. July to September. Sun.

montana. 20 inches. Flowers bluish purple. July and August. Valuable for cutting.

—**alba**. A white form of the above.

—**rosea**. Same as above. Flowers rose-colored.

Centranthus. Valerian

ruber (Red Valerian. Jupiter's Beard). 2 to 3 feet. A beautiful plant for the wild garden, perennial border or rockery. Growth compact, bushy. Flowers very numerous, deep crimson. Blooms all Summer. Fine for cutting. Sun. Each 20c.

alba. A white form of the preceding. Each 20c.

Cerastium. Snow-in-Summer

tomentosum. 6 inches. Much used for edging, and for the rockery, in dry, sunny places, on steep banks, and for carpet bedding. Foliage silvery white, with small white flowers. Sun.

Chrysanthemum. Shasta Daisy

Shasta Daisy. 2 to 2½ feet. One of the handsomest and most graceful, remarkable for the purity of its flowers. The flowers are large, handsome, pure white, with yellow center; fine for cutting. June, July. Sun.

Alaska. 1½ to 2 feet. A strong, but compact-growing variety of the preceding, with flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Good for cutting-Sun.

King Edward. 1½ to 2 feet. Much like the preceding. Flowers large, cup-shaped. Sun.

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

Planted in sheltered locations, at the base of walls, buildings or shrubbery, Chrysanthemums are wonderfully satisfactory, as they make an effective display long after the ordinary perennials are destroyed by frost. They are fine for cutting, sometimes after light falls of snow. All the varieties like considerable sunshine.

Large-flowering, or Aster Varieties

- Aaron.** Single; bronze-scarlet.
Allentown. Large; golden-bronze.
Ashbury. White, suffused sulphur-yellow.
Bradshaw. Silver-pink; large, full flowers.
Daybreak. Large; soft pink.
Excellence. Pure white; tall grower.
Hero. Large; clear pink.
Jardin des Plantes, White. Very early.
Jardin des Plantes, Yellow. Very early.
King Philip. Rich rose-pink.
Lady Naylor. White; dwarf; early.
Prince of Wales. Pure white. One of the finest for cutting.
Queen of Whites. Large; pure white, quilled petals.
Rosy Morn. Silver-pink. Single.

Small-flowering, or Button Varieties

- Agawam.** Bright golden yellow.
Alice Gray. Pure yellow.
Baby. Clear light yellow; small flowers.
Cerise Queen. Cerise-pink.
Dawn. Soft pink.
Diana. Pure white.



Hardy Chrysanthemums

- Excelsior.** Bright yellow.
Henrietta. Bronze, yellow edged.
Irene. Pure white; early.
Klondike. Brilliant yellow.
Lyndhurst. Dark red.
Rufus. Bright red.
Sunshine. Bright golden yellow.
Zenobia. Bright, clear yellow; very early.

New Chrysanthemum, Mrs. Hetherington Wells

This variety is a chance seedling, the finest thing we have seen in a hardy Chrysanthemum. It forms a compact bush, with clean, healthy foliage, never mildewing, and thrives under the most ordinary conditions. The flowers are above average size, full, double, of a rich golden-yellow. Grand for cutting. We have a limited stock of this beautiful variety and offer it to our customers for the first time. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Convallaria. Lily of the Valley

majalis. 8 to 10 inches. Pure white. May. Shade or half shade. Large field-grown clumps, each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Coreopsis

lanceolata grandiflora. 2 feet. Flowers rich golden-yellow, produced in abundance from June till heavy frost. One of the finest garden flowers for cutting. Sun.

Delphinium. Larkspur

Stately flowers for grouping in the hardy border. The strong, graceful spikes of large flowers range from pale to deep indigo blue, and now include a much desired pure white. They are of easy culture and perfectly hardy. Any well-drained, good garden soil will do. They all like the sun the greater part of the day. Cut back the flowering stalks when the flowers begin to fade. This will induce them to bloom continuously.

Belladonna. 3 feet. Sky blue. Distinct and very free-blooming. Habit branching. We consider this the best variety from every point of view. Blooms all Summer. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50, 100 \$15.00.

Chinense. 1½ feet. A low-growing variety. Gentian-blue. Fine-cut, feathery foliage. June to August.

—**alba.** A pure white form of the preceding.

formosum. 2 to 3 feet. The well-known dark blue variety, with distinct white eye.

—**coelestinum.** A fine, light form of the preceding.

English Hybrids. A choice collection ranging from the palest to the deepest blue; single and double.



Delphinium

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Dianthus. Hardy Pinks

A very interesting and useful class of plants that require very little attention. They do well in very ordinary soil. All the varieties like full exposure to the sun. 10 to 12 inches high, except where noted.

Abbotsford. Deep carmine, marbled with white.

Carmen. Light blue, flowers fragrant.

Chinensis (China, or Indian Pink). Elegant fringed flowers in various shades.

deltioides. 8 inches. A dwarf variety, with sprays of pink flowers. Fine for rockery.

—**alba.** A white form of the above.

Gertrude. Rosy-carmine, veined with silver-white. Large flowers.

Grenadin. Bright scarlet flowers on stems 18 inches high.

—**alba.** A white form of the above.

Her Majesty. One of the best white garden Pinks.

neglectus (Glacier Pink). Pink flowers in masses.

Perpetual Snow. White; finely fringed.

plumarius semperflorens. The parent form. Single flowers in various colors from pink to white, with fringed petals. Very fragrant.

Dianthus Barbatus. Sweet William

These showy flowers add a pleasing touch to the hardy perennial border. They thrive in any ordinary soil in a sunny position. We offer a superior strain of assorted colors, which will give a riot of gorgeous flowers in June and July, and in separate colors, white and rose. 2 feet.

barbatus Newport Pink. A distinct variety in this favorite flower; salmon-rose-pink in color.

Dicentra, or Dielytra. Bleeding Heart

spectabilis. 1½ feet. Flowers heart-shaped, in long, gracefully-drooping racemes. A favorite in old-fashioned gardens. Does best in a half-shady situation in a rather moist soil. May to August. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

Digitalis. Foxglove

These stately and elegant flowers produce a striking effect in the perennial border, with their bold masses of leaves and gorgeous flower spikes.

ambigua. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers yellow, marked with brown. June, July.

gloxiniæflora (Gloxinia-flowered). 2 to 3 feet. Flowers prettily spotted; rose, purple and white; each color separate, or assorted. June, July.

lanata. 2 to 3 feet. Grayish or creamy yellow flowers, in long, dense spikes. June, July.

Doronicum. Leopard's Bane

excelsum. 4 to 5 feet. Blooms in early Spring. Fine for cutting. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, numerous, orange color. Of easy culture. Sun or half shade. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Eryngium. Sea Holly

amethystinum. 2 to 3 feet. Beautiful thistle-like heads of glistening amethyst-blue. Finely-cut foliage. Very ornamental. Excellent for cutting. July to September. Sun. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

plenum. 2 feet. Flowers blue, in roundish heads. August, September. Sun. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Eupatorium

purpureum. 6 to 8 feet. Immense heads of purplish-pink flowers. Excellent for planting among shrubbery or for naturalizing streams and ponds. July to September. Sun or half shade.



Digitalis

Ferns, Hardy

For densely shaded places, around porches or between houses, where few other things will succeed, nothing surpasses these Hardy Ferns. There is nothing difficult about their culture. They succeed best, however, where there is a liberal supply of woods-earth, and plenty of moisture is necessary during the hot Summer months. Aside from this, they need absolutely no attention after once planted. With the assortment we offer very pretty effects can be obtained.

Adiantum pedatum (Hardy Maidenhair Fern).

Aspidium Acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). Evergreen. 15 inches.

—**marginale** (Evergreen Wood Fern). 1 to 2 feet. Thick fronds, 3 to 4 inches wide.

—**cristatum** (Crested Wood Fern). 1 foot. A common evergreen Fern.

—**Goldianum** (Goldie's Wood Fern). Often grows 4 feet high.

Asplenium Felix-foemina. 2 to 3 feet. A striking species, with finely cut fronds.

Dicksonia punctilobula (Gossamer Fern). 18 to 24 inches. One of our best native Ferns.

Lastrea dilatata. 24 inches.

Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 12 to 15 inches.

Osmunda Claytoniana. 2 to 3 feet. Clothed with loose wool when unfolding, afterwards becoming perfectly smooth.

—**regalis** (Royal Fern). 2 to 3 feet. One of the prettiest of the large Ferns. Pale green fronds.

Scolopendrium officinarum (Hart's Tongue Fern). 8 to 10 inches. Fronds in tufts; bright green.

—**undulatum.** A beautiful variety of the above. Wavy, crested fronds.

Extra strong plants of any of the above: Each 25c., doz. \$2.50, 100 \$17.50.

Funkia. Plantain Lily

Very handsome perennial plants; will thrive in almost any position.

albo-marginata. 1½ to 2 feet. Foliage green, margined white. Flowers lilac-colored. July, August. Sun or half shade. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50, 100 \$15.00.

subcordata grandiflora. 2 to 2½ feet. Flowers pure white, very fragrant, in large, handsome spikes. July, August. Sun or half shade. Each 20c., doz. \$1.75, 100 \$12.00.

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Gaillardia. Blanket Flower

grandiflora. 1½ to 2 feet. Well-known yellow and orange-red flowers, invaluable for the perennial border and for cutting. The flowers remain fresh for a long time. They bloom all Summer, from May to November. Sun.

Geranium. Crane's Bill

sanguineum. 1½ feet. Flowers very large, blood-red. Foliage attractive. June to August. Half shade.
—**alba.** A white variety of the preceding.

Geum. Avens

atrosanguineum. 1 to 2 feet. Excellent for the hardy border and rockery. Its graceful crimson flowers are produced in great profusion. May to July. Half shade. Likes a light, moist soil.

coccineum. 1 foot. A pretty border plant. The dazzling, intense scarlet flowers are produced from June to August. Likes a light, moist soil. Sun or half shade.

Globularia. Globe Daisy

trichosantha. 6 inches. Blue, double-Daisy-like flowers. A fine plant for edging or for the rock garden. May, June. Likes a moist, well-drained soil and partial shade.

Grasses and Reeds

This class of plants is most effective in the landscape. They are almost indispensable for planting along streams and in groups about ponds. Groups, consisting entirely of these plants, in the open lawn, are very attractive and will increase in beauty every year. Nothing is more effective than a group having the Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*) for a center, surrounded by the *Eulalias* and grasses of lower growth. They are strong growers in almost any soil. They come in to bloom near the close of Summer and are most showy with their large flower plumes. These, if cut before they are



Gaillardia

entirely ripe, can be used for interior decoration during the Winter. The varieties we offer are all perfectly hardy in the North, and all like a sunny position.

Arrhenatherum bulbosum folia variegata.

6 to 8 inches. A dwarf decorative grass; leaves green and white; fine for edging.

Arundo donax (Giant Reed). 8 to 10 feet.

This is the tallest-growing variety of those listed here. Its beauty is best displayed when used as the centerpiece of a bed composed entirely of ornamental grasses, or in the background of a mixed border. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

—**var. variegata.** 6 to 8 feet. A beautiful, variegated form of the above. Each 35c., doz. \$3.50.

Erianthus Ravennæ (Plume Grass, or Hardy Pampas Grass). 6 to 8 feet. Sends up a great number of silvery flower plumes almost equal in beauty to the famous Pampas Grass of the South, which is not hardy here. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Eulalia Japonica; syn. *Miscanthus Sinensis*. 5 to 6 feet. In the late Summer this plant is most attractive with its graceful plumes. Leaves green, broader than the following varieties. Each 15c.

—**var. gracillima** (Japan Rush). 4 to 6 feet. This is a beautiful, tall, swaying variety, with narrow, green leaves and silvery-white midrib. The brown tassels hang on long into the Winter. Extra strong clumps, each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

—**var. variegata.** 3½ to 5 feet. Leaves long, narrow, striped with white midribs. Extra strong clumps, each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

—**var. zebrina.** Leaves banded transversely with pale yellow, at regular intervals, producing an interesting and striking effect. Extra strong clumps, each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Festuca glauca. 1 foot. A pretty dwarf grass, with tufts of fine, bluish-green foliage.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass, or Gardener's Garter). 2 to 3 feet. Foliage white and green.



Eulalia Japonica

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Gypsophila. Baby's Breath

paniculata. 2 to 3 feet. Bears masses of minute, pure white flowers during June and July, which are excellent for cutting. Used in combination with larger and coarser flowers, they add a delicately graceful touch. The plant, when in bloom, gives the impression of a veil of mist. Prefers an open, sunny position. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

—**var. flore pleno.** 2 to 3 feet. This exquisite new variety is one of the best hardy perennials. Much like the preceding, but flowers are larger and double, in rosette-shape. Fine for cutting. July, August. Sun. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Helenium. Sneezewort

autumnale superbum. 4 to 5 feet. A grand plant for the border and for cutting. Flowers large, flat, lemon-yellow. August, September. Sun. Each 15c.

Hoopesii. 2 to 3 feet. The earliest of all the Heleniums to bloom. Flowers pure, bright orange. Fine for cutting. May, June. Sun. Each 15c.

Riverton Beauty. 5 feet. Rich lemon-yellow, with large, purplish-black center. August, September. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Helianthus. Sunflower

All the Helianthus are of easy culture in any ordinary garden soil. They produce an abundance of flowers on long stems that are fine for cutting. They are excellent for planting in the open border, near the background, and require a liberal amount of sunshine for their best development.

Maximiliani. 6 to 8 feet. One of the latest to bloom of all hardy flowers. Large, clear yellow. October, November. Each 15c.

rigidus (Prairie Sunflower). 3 to 4 feet. Large golden-yellow flowers. Very showy. July, August. Each 15c.

multiflorus, Soleil d'Or. 3 to 4 feet. Deep golden-yellow. The petals are quilled, similar to a Dahlia, full, double, showing no open center. One of the best. Fine for cutting. August, September. Each 15c.



Hibiscus

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Heliopsis. False Sunflower

Pitcheriana. 3 to 4 feet. The flowers are a deep golden-yellow, not quite so large as the Helianthus, but longer continued. Fine for the border and for cutting. June to September. Sun or half shade. Each 15c.

Hemerocallis. Yellow Day Lily

The yellow Day Lilies (Hemerocallis) are distinguished from the white and blue Day Lilies (Funkia) by their grass-like foliage, and the flowers have a wider funnel. They are excellent for the hardy border, and for cutting. They all like an open or half shaded position and do well in any ordinary garden soil. Rank among the most popular plants for the home garden.

Apricot. 2 to 3 feet. Rich apricot shade. June, July. Each 15c.

Dumortieri. 2 feet. Orange-yellow. May, June. Each 15c.

flava (Lemon Lily). 3 feet. Lemon-yellow. Sweet-scented. May. Each 15c.

Kwanso plena. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers large, double, rich, bronze-orange. June to August. Each 15c.

luteola. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers bright golden yellow, on tall, branching stems, each flower being 6 inches in diameter. June, July. Each 25c.

Thunbergii. 3 feet. A late variety, much like flava, which blooms much earlier. Lemon-yellow, very fragrant. One of the most desirable. July, August. Each 15c.

Heuchera. Alum Root

sanguinea. 1½ feet. Flowers bright crimson, borne on long, gracefully arching sprays. Excellent for the open border, the rockery and for cutting. Sun or half shade. May to September. Each 15c.

—**hybrida.** 1½ feet. Assorted colors. Sun or half shade. May to September. Each 15c.

Hibiscus. Mallow

Mallow Marvels. Flowers in shades of crimson, pink and white. A robust grower, with deeply cut foliage. Will do well in any ordinary, moist soil and prefers an open position. Each 25c.

Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). 5 to 6 feet. Flowers of a light rose color, with darker eye, 6 inches in diameter. August, September. Sun.

—**Crimson Eye.** 5 to 6 feet. Flowers are of immense size, color pure white, with large spot of deep, velvety crimson in center. August, September. Sun. Each 15c.

—**Hybrids.** New hybrid giant-flowering Marsh-mallow. The flowers of these hybrids are of enormous size. We can supply these in separate colors, white, pink and red, or assorted. Sun. 1-year plants, each 30c., doz. \$3.00; 2-year, each 50c., doz. \$5.00. These will all bloom the first season.

Hollyhock (See *Althæa Rosea*)**Iberis. Hardy Candytuft**

These perennial Candytufts are evergreen. They form dense masses of pretty foliage and are covered with clusters of fragrant flowers in early Spring. Excellent for edging and for cutting. They thrive in any soil and like an open, sunny position.

Gibraltarica. 1 foot. Large, delicate, lilac flowers. May, June. Each 15c.

sempervirens. 10 inches. Of spreading habit; flowers white. April, May. Each 15c.

—**Little Gem.** 6 inches. Snow-white. Habit compact, spreading. April. Each 15c.

Incarvillea

Delavayi. 18 inches. One of the choicest perennials yet introduced. The rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers are of large size, produced in clusters, and have good, lasting qualities. They are hardy here, in sheltered positions, with a little protection. June, July. Sun or half shade. Each 25c.

Iris. Fleur de Lis

No flower in the perennial border surpasses the Irises in delicacy of texture and color, or is more showy and pleasing in general appearance. They rival even the Orchids of the tropics in their surpassing beauty. They thrive in almost any soil and are of the easiest culture. Planted in the open border, beside brooks and ponds, or planted in the wild garden they do equally well. All are excellent for cutting.

Iris Germanica. German Iris

Always satisfactory and never failing to bloom, the German Irises are the most popular. Good results are obtained in any good garden soil, but a fairly rich soil will materially increase the number and size of the blooms. A somewhat dry situation, well exposed to the sun will be found best. In planting, do not set deeper than is necessary to barely cover the rhizomes. The following list has been found to comprise the most distinct and profuse-flowering varieties. They can all be depended upon to flower in latter May and early June. "S" represents standards, "F" falls.

New German Hybrids

Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

- Gajus.** S, light yellow; F, crimson, reticulated white and yellow, with clear yellow edge.
King. One of the very finest. S, yellow; F, velvety dark brown, with a broad border of golden-yellow.
Lohengrin. One of the most vigorous, producing flowers nearly 5 inches deep, with petals 2 inches across. The color is deep violet mauve.
Mithras. S, light yellow; F, violet, shaded with claret and bordered yellow.
Nibelungen. Flowers large. S, olive green, suffused with yellow; F, deep purple violet, edged creamy white.



German Iris

- Pfaeuenaue.** S, olive-yellow; F, brownish-blue, with a golden-yellow border.
Princess Victoria Louise. S, light sulphur-yellow; F, rich violet-red, edged crimson.
Rhein Nixe. A very strong and robust grower. S, pure white; F, deep violet-blue, with white edge.
Thora. Very free-flowering, dwarf. S, light blue; F, violet-blue.
Trautlieb. Clear soft rose, slightly suffused white toward center.

Choice German Iris

Each 25c., doz. \$2.50. A collection of one each of the varieties, \$2.50.

- Annie Gray.** S and F, soft delicate rose.
Conscience. S, olive-yellow; F, dark wine-red.
Ivorine. S and F, very large creamy white.
Kharput. S, violet-blue; F, velvety dark blue.
Lord Roseberry. S, coppery bronze; F, velvety crimson.
Lord Seymour. S, white, veined lilac; F, white, veined lilac-blue.
Macrantha. S, light blue; F, velvety violet-blue.
Mad. Parquette. S and F, bright rosy claret.
Magnifica. S, olive-yellow, shaded red; F, dark red, overlaid brown.
Mars. S, light yellow; F, yellow veined; spotted violet and red.
Pallida Dalmatica. A very large, superb variety, considered by some the best of all Irises. S, clear lavender-blue; F, deep lavender.
Perfection. S, light blue; F, velvety violet, almost black, with orange beard.
Viola. S, rosy lilac; F, deep violet-blue.

General List of German Irises

Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

- Admiral Togo.** White, faintly tinted lavender. F and S, lightly frilled purple; very tall.
Ada. S, lavender on upper half, yellow on lower half; F, white, edged and veined lilac.
aurea. Deep golden-yellow.
Bridesmaid. S, pale lavender; F, white, reticulated lavender.
Canary Bird. S, yellow; F, crimson-purple.
Celeste. S, lavender; F, deep lavender. Large and very free flowering.
Darius. S, rich canary-yellow; F, lilac, margined white, rich golden-yellow beard.
Fairy Queen. S, pale lavender; F, tipped and reticulated violet.
Gold Bound. S, yellow; F, purple, tipped old-gold.
Herant. S, bright blue; F, much deeper in color.
Hocanum. S, coppery bronze; F, velvety crimson, veined white at base.
Leopold. S, bronze; F, purple, veined white at base.
Lord Macauley. S, old-gold; F, reddish crimson, striped yellow at base. Dwarf. The most brilliant Iris in its section.
Maori King. S, golden yellow; F, deep velvety crimson; dwarf and neat.
Mme. Chereau. White, elegantly frilled azure-blue; very beautiful.
Mrs. H. Darwin. S, snow-white; F, white, slightly reticulated violet at base.
Oraya. S, deep lavender; F, purple, penciled white and mauve.
Othello. S, rich deep blue; F, dark velvety blue.
Pauline. S, lavender; F, slightly darker. A fine, late variety.
spectabilis. S and F, deep purple; very free-flowering.
Zephyr. Sky-blue.

We also offer a fine mixture of free-flowering purple and lavender varieties at 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.



Planting Japan Iris

Japan Iris. *Iris Kämpferi*

These beautiful Irises follow closely after the Germanica, blooming from the middle of June on, and continuing about one month. They display a great variety of colors, the chief of which are white, maroon, dark blue and purple, most of them being veined and mottled with different colors. They prefer a rich, moist soil and should have a good exposure to the sun. They are fine planted in masses, or mixed in the perennial or shrubbery border, or along brooks or ponds. Plant shallow, not more than just covering the rhizomes.

Large plants: Each 25c., doz. \$2.50, 100 \$15.00.
Mixed colors: Each 20c., doz. \$2.00, 100 \$12.00.

Double-flowering

Antelope. White ground, flaked purple.
Beauty. Pure white; dwarf.
Blue Flag. Indigo-blue, yellow at the base.
Chameleon. Purple, flaked and blotched white.
Crystal. Pale violet, veined white; white center.
Dianah. Reddish purple, flaked white.
Eclipse. Deep purple, overlaid red.
Frate. Silvery white, veined and shaded lilac.
Gold Bound. Large; pure white, yellow center.
Mount Hood. Light blue, shaded dark toward center.
Mt. Fell. Grayish white, veined blue, yellow center.
Orion. White, overlaid and bordered maroon.
Princess Clothilde. White, veined pink, dark blue center.
Pyramid. Light blue, with pale center.
Robert Craig. Grayish white, veined violet-blue.
Templeton. Violet-blue, flaked reddish pink.
T. S. Ware. Reddish violet, veined white.
Victor. White, veined violet-blue, with purple center.

Single-flowering

Anna Christ. Pale lavender, veined darker.
Apollo. Pure white, with reddish-pink center.
Conadi. Grayish white, veined dark blue.
Helen von Siebold. Reddish violet, veined white.
Neptune. Violet, overlaid dark blue.
Norane. White, veined and striped blue.
Plum. White, overlaid blue, veined violet.
Porcelain Scepter. White, suffused blue, pink center.
Quakeress. Ash gray, overlaid blue.
Topaz. Reddish amaranth.
Tortoise. Large; purplish blue.
Venus. Large; white.
Victor. White, veined violet-blue, darkening toward center.

Miscellaneous Irises

Strong clumps: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

cristata (Crested Iris). 8 inches. Flowers large; blue, fringed and spotted with yellow. Early.

pumila cyanea. Dwarf. 4 to 8 inches. Flowers large; rich purple, with dark shadings. May.

—**eburnea.** Dwarf. 4 to 8 inches. White, with cream-white shading. May.

—**florida.** Dwarf. 4 to 8 inches. Lemon-yellow, with dark yellow shadings. May.

—**formosa.** Dwarf. 4 to 8 inches. Dark violet, with light violet shading. May.

Sibirica (Siberian Iris). 2 to 3 feet. Purplish blue. May, June.

—**alba.** 2 feet. White, veined lilac. May, June.

orientalis. 3 to 4 feet. Very free-flowering. Violet-blue. May, June.

—**Snow Queen.** 2 to 3 feet. Free-flowering. Large, snow-white, carried on strong stems. June. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

Lathyrus (See Hardy Vines)

Lavandula. Sweet Lavender

vera. 1½ feet. Blue. Plant and flowers both fragrant. July to September. Sun.



Japan Iris

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

**Lilium auratum**

Lilium. The Lilies

Lilies should be planted late in the Fall or early in Spring, and should be set about 6 to 7 inches deep. They like a well-drained soil and shelter from the hottest sun and strong winds. We offer below only those that we have found to be perfectly hardy and free-flowering.

auratum (Gold-banded Lily). 3 feet. One of the finest Lilies. Flowers large, graceful, very fragrant. Ivory-white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots, each petal striped through the center with a rich, golden-yellow band. July, August. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

Batemanniae. 3 feet. Clear orange, unspotted. July to August. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

candidum (Annunciation, or Madonna Lily). 2 to 4 feet. One of the most popular garden Lilies. Pure white, very fragrant, of medium size, borne on long, graceful stems. June, July. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

speciosum album (Japan Lily). 3 feet. Pure white, very fragrant. August, September. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

—**rubrum**. 3 to 4 feet. White, crimson-spotted. Very fragrant. August, September. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

superbum. 3 to 4 feet. Rich orange-red, conspicuously spotted. Flowers produced in great abundance. July. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

tenuifolium (Siberian Coral Lily). 1 to 2 feet. Flowers rich scarlet, borne on slender stems. June, July. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

tigrinum (Tiger Lily). 3 to 5 feet. Orange, mottled with black, showy and of easy culture. July to September. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

—**flore pleno** (Double Tiger Lily). 3 to 5 feet. Flowers double and more thickly spotted than the type. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

Linum. Flax

flavum. 1 foot. This plant forms a neat bush for border or rock garden. Numerous yellow flowers. June, July. Sun.

perenne. 18 inches. Desirable for border or rockery. Flowers large, clear blue. May to August. Sun or half shade.

—**album**. A white form of the preceding. Sun or half shade.

Lobelia

cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). 3 feet. One of the showiest and most desirable plants in cultivation. Flowers bright, intense cardinal-red. Likes a wet place, August, September. Sun or shade.

syphilitica (Blue Cardinal Flower). 1 to 2 feet. Flowers blue. Good for wet places, in bogs or along water courses. August, September. Sun.

Lupinus. Lupine

polyphyllus. 4 to 5 feet. Deep blue, Pea-shaped flowers on long stems. An excellent subject for the hardy border. Fine for cutting. June, July. Sun.

—**alba**. A white form of the above. Sun.

—**rosea**. A beautiful pink. Sun. Each 25c.

Lychnis

Chalcedonica. 2 feet. One of the most brilliant of hardy plants. Flowers bright, in dense clusters. Fine for cutting. June, July. Sun.

—**alba**. A white-flowered form of the above. Sun.

viscaria flore pleno. 12 inches. A fine variety, with double crimson flowers. June. Sun.

Lysimachia. Japanese Loosestrife

clethroides. 2 to 3 feet. Long spikes of pure white flowers, excellent for cutting. A fine, hardy border plant from Japan. July to September. Sun.

nummularia (Money-wort. Creeping Jenny). 2 to 3 inches. Yellow. Excellent for covering the ground under trees or bare spots in shady places. June to October. Sun or half shade.

Lythrum. Purple Loosestrife

roseum superbum. 3 to 4 feet. Fine for cutting. Tall spikes of rosy-purple flowers. Thrives best in damp places. August. Half shade.

—**Perry's Variety**. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers and spikes larger than in the ordinary Loosestrife. A most beautiful shade of cherry-red. Very striking. Likes a wet place. July to September. Sun or half shade. Each 20c.

Salicaria, Rose Queen. 2 to 3 feet. Long, graceful spikes of rosy pink flowers. A remarkably free-flowering variety. Thrives best in wet places. July to September. Sun or half shade. Each 20c.

**Lychnis viscaria**

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c. doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

**Enothera****Malva. Musk Mallow**

These plants are of the easiest culture and are not particular as to soil. They thrive in sun or shade and bloom all Summer and Fall.

Alcea. 4 feet. Flowers large, in clusters, deep rose. June to October.

moschata. 1 to 2 feet. Flowers rose; sweet-scented. June to October.

—alba. 1 to 2 feet. A white form of the above. June to October.

Monarda. Oswego Tea

didyma. 3 feet. Compact heads of bright red flowers, surrounded by red-tinged bracts. June to September. Sun.

—rosea. 3 feet. A variety of the preceding, with rose-colored flowers. June to August. Sun.

Myosotis. Forget-Me-Not

alpestris robustus grandiflora. 8 inches. Dwarf, compact. Flowers pale blue. Likes a moist place. May, June. Half shade.

palustris semperflorens. 10 inches. This variety remains in flower a long time; blue. Fine for the rock garden. May to September. Shade.

Enothera. Evening Primrose

fruticosa major. 2 feet. Bright yellow flowers, produced in great profusion. Fine for massing in the perennial border. June. Half shade.

Missouriensis. 10 inches. Large yellow flowers. June, August. Half shade.

speciosa. 1½ feet. Large white flowers. August, September. Sun.

Youngi. 1½ feet. Flowers yellow; erect-growing. June, July. Half shade.

Pachysandra. Japanese Spurge

terminalis. 8 inches. A valuable evergreen cover plant, thriving under seemingly impossible conditions—full sun, shade or very dry situations. Foliage glossy green. May and June. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00, 100 \$12.00.

Papaver. Poppy

The perennial Poppies are among the most brilliant of hardy flowers. The flowers of the oriental Poppies are of enormous size and dazzling brilliancy of color. They require no special attention, but like a rather rich, deep soil. They all like the full sunshine.

Oriental Hybrids

The following named varieties are among the best of Oriental Poppies, and give a wide range of colors. Price, except where noted: Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

Blush Queen. Pale pink. 2 to 3 feet. June and July.

Bracteatum. Deep crimson. 3 feet. May and June.

Duke of Teck. Large, brilliant crimson-scarlet, black center.

Mahogany. Crimson-maroon. 3 feet. June and July.

Parkmani. Blood-red. 3 feet. June and July.

Rembrandt. Orange-salmon. 3 feet. June and July.

Royal Scarlet. Scarlet. 3 feet. Unequalled for size and brilliancy. June and July. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Salmon Queen. Soft salmon. 3 feet. June and July.

Silver Queen. Silvery white, tinted pink.

Iceland Poppy

Nudicaule. 1 foot. A beautiful class of Poppies, of very neat habit, with bright green, fern-like foliage. Flowers cup-shaped, pink, white and yellow. May to August.

**Oriental Poppy**

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Pæonia

Always a popular favorite in the perennial garden, the Pæony is coming ever more into prominence, due to the introduction of varieties of the most beautiful shades and colors, some of which are as fragrant as the Rose. They are absolutely hardy and their requirements are very simple. A deep, rich soil suits them best, and they are benefited by an occasional thorough watering during their growing season, if the soil is not naturally moist. After their growing season is over and they are through flowering, they get along with very-little moisture. In fact, they are almost dormant from July until the next Spring. In cutting the flowers, always leave a leaf or two, as cutting all the foliage weakens the plants. In planting, set the crowns only 2 inches below the surface, as too deep planting is the most frequent cause of failure to bloom. A sunny position is preferred, although they seem to do almost equally well in partial shade. Their flowering season extends from latter May through June.

There are hundreds of varieties. We offer the following list as the most choice and distinct, having discarded all the varieties that have not proven free flowering or shown characteristics worth perpetuating. In addition to this list of named varieties, we offer an extra fine mixture, containing some of the choicest varieties, at 20c. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Named varieties, except where noted: Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Double

Achille. A beautiful, soft, mauve-rose.

Camille Calot. A fine, large, bright rose. Strong grower.

Candidissima. Very full. Creamy white, center pale sulphur-yellow.

Couronne d'Or. One of the finest late-flowering white varieties. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Edulis superba. A very large flower of perfect shape. Violet-rose guard petals; center mauve-rose, with lighter edges. Each 35c., doz. \$3.50.

Felix Crousse. Flower large, ball-shaped, very brilliant red. One of the very finest self-colored varieties. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.



Pæonia festiva maxima



Planting of Pæonies

Festiva maxima. Flower of immense size; pure white, with a few blood-red stains in center. A magnificent early variety, and probably the best white Pæony in existence. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Gigantea. A magnificent late variety. Flowers a fine shade of clear pink, 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Each 75c., doz. \$7.50.

Humei. Extra large, deep rose-pink flowers. One of the latest to bloom.

Louise Van Houtte. A beautiful variety. Brilliant crimson-maroon.

Marie Lemoine. A very free-flowering ivory-white, of immense size. Late. In every way a very desirable variety. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Officinalis alba flore plena. An extra early double white of medium size, blooming in this latitude about May 30.

—rosea flore plena. A fine pink variety of the above, blooming at the same time.

—rubra flore plena. A fine, rich, glowing crimson variety of the preceding.

—tenuifolia flore plena. Double flowers of rich; brilliant crimson. Fine, feathery foliage. This and the three preceding varieties come into bloom two weeks ahead of the main crop of Pæonies.

Queen Victoria. Early; large, full, compact bloom; white, creamy white center.

Rubens. Dark crimson. Very large flower and strong grower. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Zoe Calot. Soft pink, shaded lilac. Very full. Extra fine. Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Pæonia Moutan. Japanese Tree Pæony

These develop into dwarf shrubs, 3 to 4 feet high, and flower a little earlier than the herbaceous varieties. The flowers are large, in shades of crimson, pink and white. We offer a fine assortment of six varieties, strong plants, at 75c. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Pardanthus. Blackberry Lily

Chinensis. 2½ feet. Orange-colored flowers, spotted purple-brown, 2 inches across. The flowers and growth resemble Irises. July, August. Sun.

Pentstemon. Beard Tongue

barbatus Torreyi. 3 to 4 feet. One of the best hardy perennials. Fine for cutting. Will bloom constantly if cut freely. Scarlet. June to August. Sun.

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Perennial Phlox

Time was when the Phloxes held an unimportant position among hardy perennials. But the decided improvements in recent years in the size of the flowers, habit of growth and the addition of almost every desirable color have brought them into a prominent position, so that today no garden is complete without a collection of the better varieties. Their flowering season now covers practically the entire growing season. We offer below only the choicest varieties—those that have proved themselves the most distinct and of strong constitution and good habit. Their culture is very simple. Any good garden soil will do, but a good exposure to the sun is desirable.

Phlox Decussata

2 to 3 feet. Price, except where otherwise noted:
Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Adonis. Rosey-salmon, with carmine center.

Albion. Pure white, with faint red eye.

Asia. (New.) A beautiful lilac-rose, with brilliant carmine eye. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, with bright crimson eye.

Coquelicot. One of the best and most showy. A rich orange-scarlet.

Champs Elysees. Dark purple. Large trusses. The most attractive variety in its color.

Elizabeth Campbell. Large; light salmon, with lighter shadings and dark red eye. A new and much desired shade. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Europa. Immense trusses of pure, snowy-white flowers, with crimson eye. New. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Frau G. von Lassburg. Snow-white, of immense size.



Hardy Phlox

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Frau Anton Buchner. One of the finest whites. Slightly suffused pink.

Gruppenkönigin. Soft, flesh-rose; carmine center.

Jeanne d'Arc. Snow-white. Very late.

Peachblow. Delicate pink; deep rose center.

Pantheon. Salmon-rose, overlaid pink. Large flowers.

Rynstroom. A gold medal variety. New. Color bright pink. Large trusses. Each flower larger than a silver dollar. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Selma. Delicate pale rose, with distinct red eye. Very pretty.

Siebold. Bright orange-scarlet, with crimson eye. An improvement on Coquelicot.

Tapis Blanc. Flowers pure snow-white, of enormous size. Undoubtedly the finest of dwarf white Phloxes. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Vesuvius. Pure red, with purple eye. A dazzling color.

Phlox Suffruticosa

These sorts bloom earlier than the Decussata varieties. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Burns. Deep rose-purple.

Indian Chief. 2 to 3 feet. Purple.

Miss Lingard. 2 to 2½ feet. Pure white, with a slight tinge of lavender. Trusses of immense size. Glossy foliage, never attacked by red spiders. Fine for massing and for cutting. Blooms continuously if kept cut. This has been pronounced the finest of all the Phloxes.

Dwarf Phlox

Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Amœna. Bright pink flowers in dense heads. 4 to 6 inches. April, May.

Carolina (P. ovata). 1 to 1½ feet. Bright rose-red.

Divaricata. 10 to 15 inches. Large, fragrant lilac flowers. Fine for the rock garden. May.

—**alba.** A white form of the above. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

—**Laphami.** An improvement on Divaricata. May. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

subulata rosea (Moss Pink). 4 to 6 inches. Pink. Very free-flowering. Foliage moss-like, deep green. April and May.

—**alba** (White Moss Pink). A white form of the above.

Phloxes in Mixture

We offer an extra fine mixture, containing some of the best varieties, strong clumps, at 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Physostegia. False Dragon Head

Virginica. 2 to 3 feet. Strong spikes of delicate pink flowers. Does best in a rich, moist soil. June, July. Sun.

—**alba.** A white form of the preceding. Sun.

Platycodon. Chinese Bellflower

grandiflorum. 2 feet. A valuable perennial, with large, deep blue, bell-shaped flowers. June to October. Sun or half shade.

—**album.** 2 feet. A white form of the above. June to October.

Mariesi. 1 foot. Large, deep blue flowers, nearly 3 inches across. Dwarf and very free-flowering. July to October. Sun.

Podophyllum. May Apple

peltatum. 1 to 1½ feet. A good plant for the natural garden. Prefers a damp soil and a shady situation. Leaves large, nearly a foot across, dark green. White flowers produced in April, followed by edible yellow fruit in May.



Rudbeckia Golden Glow

Polemonium. Jacob's Ladder

Richardsoni. 6 to 18 inches. Finely-cut, deep green foliage and sky-blue flowers. Fine for cutting and for the perennial border. June, July. Half shade.

album. A fine, pure white-flowering form of the preceding.

Polygonatum. Solomon's Seal

multiflorum major. 2 feet. Arching sprays of greenish-white flowers, useful for cutting. Prefers a partially or wholly shaded position. May, June.

Primula. Primrose

veris. 6 to 9 inches. A perfectly hardy strain, with a wide range of colors. Excellent for edging and for rockery. Plant in a half-shaded position. April, May.

superba. 6 to 9 inches. A large-flowering strain of the preceding. This is the showiest hardy Primrose. Flowers are bright canary-yellow, with golden center; very fragrant. April, May. Half shade. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

Prunella

grandiflora. 1 foot. Purple flowers in short, dense spikes. Valuable for the rockery, where it is not too dry. June, July. Half shade.

Pyrethrum. Feverfew

roseum. 1 to 2 feet. Various colors. Most useful and beautiful. Single. June, July. Sun.

aliginosum. 4 to 5 feet. A choice and noble variety, bearing a profusion of large, pure white flowers with yellow centers. Foliage light green. Fine for cutting. July to September. Sun.

Carl Vogt. The finest pure, double white. Sun.

Ranunculus. Crowfoot

cris flore plena. 2 to 3 feet. This is the little double yellow Buttercup. The flowers are fine for cutting. Excellent for hillside planting. The plant has running root-stalks, spreading quickly. May to September. Sun.

Rhexia. Meadow Beauty

Virginica. 1 foot. Showy and hardy. A grand plant for massing in bogs or moist, sunny positions. Flowers rosy-purple, showing golden anthers. July to October.

Rudbeckia. Coneflower

The Rudbeckias are all excellent plants for the hardy garden. They thrive under the most ordinary conditions and seem to do equally well in the full sun or in a half-shaded position. They yield an abundance of fine flowers for cutting.

fulgida. 2 feet. Orange-yellow, center black. June, September.

laciniata flore plena (Golden Glow). 6 to 8 feet. A magnificent border plant, with masses of double, golden-yellow flowers. The best perennial of recent introduction. Blooms in August and September. If cut back severely after through blooming and well watered, it will sometimes produce a second crop of flowers.

Newmani. 2 to 3 feet. A fine golden yellow flowering variety. June to October.

purpurea. 2 to 3 feet. Large, handsome crimson-purple flowers, with dark central cone. July to October.

sub-tomentosa. 4 to 5 feet. Densely-branched masses of brilliant lemon-yellow flowers, with dark purple center. July to October.

Salvia. Sage

argentea. 2 to 4 feet. Flowers white. Large, flat white, woolly leaves. June. Sun.

azurea grandiflora. 2 to 4 feet. Pretty sky-blue flowers. Shrubby habit. A Rocky Mountain species. August, September. Sun.

pratensis. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers violet-blue, in showy spikes. June to September. Sun.

Sanguinaria. Bloodroot

Canadensis. 6 inches. Very pretty white flowers, followed by large, heart-shaped leaves. Will do well in sun or shade. Deserves to be more extensively planted. April, May.

Santolina. Lavender Cotton

incana. 10 to 15 inches. A dwarf evergreen perennial, with dense, silvery-white foliage. A fine plant for the rockery or for edging. Also used in carpet bedding. Sun or shade. Each 10c. and 15c., doz. \$1.00 and \$1.50, 100 \$8.00 and \$10.00.

Saponaria. Soapwort

ocymoides (Rock Soapwort). 1 foot. Bright crimson flowers. An excellent rock plant. May to July. Half shade.

officinalis flore plena (Double Bouncing Bet). 15 inches. Pink. April, May. Half shade.

Saxifraga

crassifolia (Megasea). 1 foot. Flowers in pink panicles. Handsome, broad, waxy leaves. An excellent plant for the rockery or in groups. April, May. Half shade.

Scabiosa. Pincushion Flower

These perennial Scabiosas are as good for cutting as the annual varieties; make excellent border plants, and thrive with very ordinary care. They prefer a sunny position.

Caucasica. 2 to 3 feet. A vigorous grower. Beautiful, soft lilac flowers. June to August.

Japonica. 2 to 3 feet. A fine variety recently introduced from Japan. Flowers clear blue, 1 to 1½ inches across. June to September.

ochroleuca. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers sulphur-yellow, on long stems. June to September.

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Sedum. Stonecrop

These plants are excellent for the rockery, for edging and for covering sandy, barren places. A sandy soil suits them best, and they are averse to having water stand around the roots during Winter. A sunny or half shady position is preferred. All have fleshy foliage.

acre (Golden Moss). 2 to 4 inches. Flowers bright golden yellow. Foliage handsome light green. One of the best for edging and for covering graves. May, June.

album (White Stonecrop). 4 to 6 inches. White. June to August.

Ewersii. 4 to 5 inches. Flowers purplish pink. Leaves broad, glaucous. September, October.

Kamtschaticum. 4 to 9 inches. Golden flowers in clusters. Bright pulpy green foliage. July, August.

Sieboldi. 6 to 9 inches. Pink. A trailing plant, with glaucous foliage, margined with pink, red and purple. A beautiful plant, useful for bedding and rockwork. August, September.

spectabile. 18 inches. One of the best plants for foliage effect. Indispensable for late blooming. August, September.

atropurpureum. 1 foot. A new form of the above, with coppery purple foliage and enormous heads of the deepest rose-colored flowers. July, August. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

Sempervivum. House Leek

Interesting little fleshy-leaved Alpine plants that throw out little rosettes, which develop into larger rosettes, these again throwing out more little rosettes, and so on *ad infinitum*. They are fine for the rockery, for carpet bedding, and for edging. The glaucous foliage remains green all Winter. They like a sunny position and prefer a dry and rather poor soil. Height 5 to 10 inches. We offer these in variety, at 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Sidalcea

malvaeflora **Listeri**. Known also as Pink Beauty. 3 feet. Flowers delicate pink, beautifully fringed. Spikes tall and graceful. June, July. Sun.



Spiraea Japonica

Silene. Catchfly

alpestris (Alpine Catchfly). Forms a dense mass of white flowers. One of the best plants for the rockery. May, June. Sun.

Schaffa (Autumn Catchfly). 6 inches. A splendid border or rock plant. Masses of pink flowers. June to September. Sun.

Solidago. Goldenrod

The Goldenrods will do well under the most adverse conditions, but garden cultivation greatly improves them and makes them compare favorably in beauty with many other garden subjects. They do equally well in sun or half shade.

bicolor (Silver Rod). 2 to 3 feet. This is the only species with white flowers. July to September.

Canadensis. 4 to 5 feet. Masses of golden yellow flowers. July to September.

rigida. 4 to 5 feet. Immense yellow heads and rich foliage. July to September.

Spiraea. Goat's Beard

aruncus. 3 to 5 feet. White. Very vigorous. Beautiful in foliage and flower. June, July. Sun or shade. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

Kneiffi. 4 to 5 feet. An improvement on the preceding. White flowers, borne on long stems. Probably the best of its class. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Davidi (David's False Goat's Beard). 5 feet. This is a new variety, throwing up gigantic spikes of lovely rose-pink flowers. July and August. Sun or shade. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Chinensis. 18 inches. Flowers pink. Finely-cut foliage. Effective in masses and in the border. July, August. Sun or shade.

Japonica. 2 feet. Plumy spikes of pure white flowers and pretty dark green foliage. June, July. Sun or shade.

Gladstone. 2 feet. An improvement on the preceding, having as many as thirty to forty large, snow-white sprays at one time. June, July. Sun or shade. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

Queen Alexandra. 2 to 3 feet. A beautiful new variety. Flowers soft pink, in fine spikes. One of the handsomest of the family. June, July. Sun or shade. Each 25c., doz. \$2.00.

Stachys. Woundwort

lanata (Woolly Woundwort). 12 inches. Spikes of purple flowers. Soft, white, woolly leaves. June, July. Sun.

Statice. Sea Lavender

latifolia. 2 feet. Flowers lilac-blue in large panicles. Very showy and lasting. Fine for cutting. The flowers are also fine for bouquets when dried. August, September. Sun.

Tatarica. 1 to 2 feet. Attractive foliage; bright purplish-red flowers in graceful panicles. Excellent in the rock garden or border. August, September. Sun.

Stokesia. Cornflower Aster

cyanea. 2 feet. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of a fine lavender-blue, closely resembling the annual China Asters. Excellent for the border and for cutting. Of easy culture. July to October. Sun.

alba. A white form of the preceding.

Teucrium. American Germander

Canadense. 1 foot. Dark green foliage and spikes of light purple flowers. Fine for the rockery or wild garden. Likes moisture and shade. July, August.

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page; Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

**Trillium grandiflorum****Thalictrum. Meadow Rue**

adiantifolium. 1 foot. Flowers yellow. Foliage resembles that of the Maidenhair fern. June, July. Sun or half shade.

aquilegifolium. 1 to 3 feet. Graceful foliage; masses of pure white flowers. May to July. Sun or half shade.

Delavayi. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers large, handsome, lilac-color, fine for cutting. Foliage lovely blue-green. A highly valued plant, graceful and striking. July, August. Sun or half shade.

Thermopsis

Caroliniana. 2 to 4 feet. Long spikes of Pea-shaped, Lupine-like flowers. Foliage Clover-like. A fine plant, which roots down deep and stands drought very well. June, July.

Thymus. Thyme

citriodorus aureus. 8 inches. Golden variegated foliage. Good for the rock garden. Aromatic. Sun.

lanuginosus (Woolly-leaved Thyme). 5 inches. Effective for the rockery and for edging, spreading quickly. Leaves downy and gray. June, August. Sun.

vulgaris (Common Thyme). 2 feet. Flowers pale lilac. Leaves useful for seasoning. June, July. Sun.

Tradescantia. Spiderwort

Virginiana. 2 feet. An old garden plant, known for its long, grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers. May to August. Sun or shade.

—**alba.** A white-flowering form of the above.

—**coccinea.** A bright red-flowering form of the above.

Trillium. Wood Lily. Wake-Robin

Should be planted in a shady position, in deep, rich soil. Trilliums are among the few flowers that are very showy and yet not coarse. They are among the earliest plants to bloom in Spring, completing their growth by Midsummer; then the tops die. Should be more common in American gardens.

erectum (Erect Purple Wood Lily). 1 foot. The earliest to bloom. May.

grandiflorum (Wake-Robin). 1 foot. Large white flowers. May.

Tritoma. Red-Hot Poker. Torch Lily. Flame Flower

Although not perfectly hardy in this latitude, this beautiful subject is too useful to omit. The roots can be taken up in Fall and stored away in a cold frame or in a cool cellar, or they may be protected with a thick blanket of leaves. They are of easy culture, either in the full sun or half shade, and do well in any good garden soil. One of the finest flowers for cutting.

Pfitzeri. (Everblooming Tritoma). 2 to 3 feet. The showiest and freest-flowering of all Tritomas. Orange-scarlet, shading to salmon-rose at the edge. Other varieties are often sent out under this name. We have the true variety. August to October.

tricolor. 2½ feet. A superb variety, with three distinct colors, red, yellow and greenish white. August, September.

Uvaria grandiflora. 3 to 4 feet. Flowers rich ochre-red, fading to salmon. August, September.

**Tritoma Pfitzeri**

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Trollius. Globe Flower

Europæus (European Globe Flower). 2 feet. A very neat plant, with large, Buttercup-like flowers, 1 to 1½ inches across, on long stems. Should be planted in moist soil. May, June. Half shade. Each 25c., doz. \$2.00.

Orange Globe. 2 feet. Large orange flowers. A profuse bloomer, of robust growth. Very fine. May, June. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Valeriana

officinalis (Hardy Garden Heliotrope). 3 to 5 feet. Very fragrant, light pink flowers. Showy, deeply-cut foliage. June, July. Sun.

Verbascum. Mullein

Olympicum (Olympian Mullein). 6 to 10 feet. Not to be confounded with the common Mullein of our fields. This is a grand plant. Three and sometimes four years are necessary to bring it into bloom. In the meantime it makes noble tufts of silvery foliage, sometimes 3 feet in length. Plant in a prominent place, in a sunny position, or use as a background for the perennial border. June, July. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Veronica. Speedwell

amethystina. 1 foot. Flowers amethyst-blue, in short spikes. Growth slender, upright. May, June. Sun.

gentianoides. 1½ feet. Attractive spikes of porcelain-blue flowers. May to July. Sun.

incana. 1 foot. A white, woolly plant, good for the rockery or for edging, having a good appearance both in and out of flower. Flowers numerous, blue. July, August. Sun.

longifolia subsessilis. 2 feet. One of the most desirable blue hardy plants, the best of all the Veronicas. Intense lustrous blue flowers in attractive spikes, valuable for cutting. Foliage dark green. Late July and August. Sun. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

repens. 2 to 4 inches. A trailing variety, with attractive bright green foliage and pale blue flowers. May. Sun.

spicata. 18 inches. Long spikes of bright blue flowers, valuable for cutting. June, July. Sun.

—**alba.** A white form of the above. Sun.

*Veronica subsessilis***Vinca. Periwinkle. Myrtle**

minor. A familiar evergreen creeper, bearing blue flowers in Spring. Thrives in dense shade or full sun. Useful as a ground cover or under trees where grass will not grow, and on rockeries and graves.

Viola. Violet

Violets are of easy culture, succeeding in almost any soil. They prefer a half-shady position, but will do equally well in the full sunshine if the ground is kept moist. The varieties we offer are all hardy and sure to bloom freely in April and May and again in October, until heavy freezing sets in. They are very fragrant and fine for cutting.

Double Russian. A fine, large, double, free-flowering variety, exquisitely fragrant.

Governor Herrick. This is the variety we grow for cut-flowers. We find it perfectly hardy here. The foliage sometimes freezes down in severe Winters, but the crowns and roots remain uninjured, and it quickly comes into growth and flower again when Spring sets in. It has a longer season of bloom than any other variety. The flowers are a rich, deep violet-purple and are very fragrant.

odorata. A good single variety, on which the foliage always stays green through the Winter. A rich, deep blue. Fragrant.

Yucca. Adam's Needle

filamentosa. 6 feet. Of tropical appearance, with immense pyramidal clusters of creamy white flowers and long, sword-like foliage, this plant ranks well at the head of the list. It is particularly effective when planted near the broad-leaved evergreens, but makes a striking appearance in any position, either in masses, as a single specimen, or in combination with other plants. Likes an open, well-drained soil, and withstands extreme drought without injury. June, July. Sun. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50, 100 \$15.00.

*Yucca filamentosa*

Except where otherwise noted, all plants on this page: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.



HARDY FLOWERING EVERGREENS

Rhododendrons

Catawbiense. The hardiest of all Rhododendrons, and the most magnificent for border grouping and massing. In a class by itself both for attractiveness and general use. Very free-blooming. The color of the flowers, which appear in late Spring, borne in large trusses, varies from rose to old-rose. The foliage is large, handsome and of a shiny green on the upper surface, with a glaucous bloom underneath. 15 to 18 inches, each 75c.; 18 to 24 inches, each \$1.00; 24 to 30 inches, each \$2.00.

Catawbiense Hybrids

The following varieties may be depended upon to be perfectly hardy. The letter in parenthesis following the name of each variety refers to a corresponding column of prices.

Abraham Lincoln. (e) This variety shows in marked degree the habit of its parent, our native Catawbiense. A perfect-shaped plant. Flowers fine, rosy crimson.

Album elegans. (a) Free-flowering, tall-growing with light blush flowers, fading to white.

Atrosanguineum. (c) Flowers deep blood-red and of good substance, with beautiful foliage. One of the first to bloom.

Boule de Neige. (b) A very dwarf and compact variety. The blush-white flowers appear in dense trusses, fading to white. Recommended where low effect is desired.

Candidissimum. (b) Pure white flowers, which appear late. Excellent habit. This variety is a cross between the native Rhododendron maximum and Catawbiense.

Charles Bagley. (b) Of excellent habit. Gorgeous cherry-red flowers, which appear late, in well-formed trusses.

Charles Sargent. (e) Large, dense trusses of rich crimson flowers. One of the best for color and size of foliage.

Delicatissima. (a) The large, lustrous foliage makes this variety very attractive. A cross between Rhododendron maximum and a Catawbiense variety. Of excellent habit. Flowers white, suffused with pink, appearing rather late.

Everestianum. (b) Known as the best Rhododendron for hardiness and habit. Flowers are large and produced in great profusion, with undulated edges. Well-shaped trusses of rosy lilac, spotted with yellow.

Henrietta Sargent. (c) Clear pink flower, with upper petal marked with a fine, yellowish-green blotch. A well-known variety of excellent shape and habit.

Ignatius Sargent. (c) Rosy scarlet flowers, beautifully marked on upper petal. Without doubt, the finest and largest-flowering Rhododendron in cultivation. We cannot recommend this variety too highly.

Kettledrum. (b) Early flowering, with excellent foliage, producing beautiful, rich, purplish crimson flowers.

Mrs. C. S. Sargent. (c) The fringed, bright pink flowers have a large yellow blotch on the upper petal. Habit of variety and foliage extra good.

	(a)	Each	Doz.	100
12 to 15 inches.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00	
15 to 18 inches.....	.75	7.50	50.00	
18 to 20 inches.....	1.00	10.00	80.00	
20 to 24 inches.....	1.50	15.00	115.00	
24 to 30 inches.....	2.00	20.00	160.00	
	(b)	Each	Doz.	100
12 to 15 inches.....	\$0.75	\$7.50	\$50.00	
15 to 18 inches.....	1.00	10.00	80.00	
18 to 20 inches.....	1.50	15.00	115.00	
20 to 24 inches.....	2.00	20.00	160.00	
24 to 30 inches.....	2.50	25.00	200.00	
	(c)	Each	Doz.	100
12 to 15 inches.....	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$80.00	
15 to 18 inches.....	1.50	15.00	115.00	
18 to 20 inches.....	2.00	20.00	160.00	
20 to 24 inches.....	3.00	30.00	235.00	
24 to 30 inches.....	4.00	40.00	300.00	

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

RHODODENDRON maximum (Great Laurel). This hardy variety is admirably adapted to massing. Will thrive in shaded or exposed positions. Flowers vary in color from pure white to delicate shades of pink, and are produced in great profusion. Comes in bloom as the hybrid varieties pass away. 1½ to 2 feet, each \$1.00; 2 to 3 feet, each \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, each \$2.50; 4 to 5 feet, each \$4.00; 5 to 6 feet, each \$7.50; 6 to 7 feet, each \$10.00. One dozen of one variety at the price of ten.

Andromeda

Catesbæi (Leucothoe). A valuable shrub for shady positions, on the margins of woods and under trees. Flowers borne in long, pendulous racemes, with a characteristic fragrance. The vari-colored leaves are used for decorating. 12 to 15 inches, each 75c.; 15 to 18 inches, each \$1.00; specimens, each \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Japonica. Makes a beautiful shrub of low, spreading habit and smooth branches, with the smooth, narrow leaves crowded at the end and bearing great panicles of lovely, drooping, bell-like blossoms. Appropriately called the Lily-of-the-Valley shrub. 12 to 15 inches, each 75c.; 15 to 18 inches, each \$1.00; specimens, each \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Azalea

amœna. An excellent, low-growing, evergreen shrub, of bushy habit. Perfectly hardy. The flowers of bright rosy purple are produced in a solid mass in May. The hairy foliage takes on a pleasing bronze tint in the Fall and Winter, presenting a neat, cheerful appearance. 15 to 18 inches, each 75c.; 18 to 24 inches, each \$1.50; specimens, each \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Hinodegiri. This is a bright scarlet form of the well-known Azalea amœna, but far surpasses it in brilliancy and beauty. A profuse bloomer. Foliage round in shape and evergreen. 12 to 15 inches, each \$1.00; 15 to 18 inches, each \$1.50; 18 to 24 inches, each \$2.00; specimens, each \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Azalea Pontica. Hardy Ghent Azalea

Single-flowering.

- Augusta Mechnyck**. Clear white.
- Beaute Celeste**. Lively pink.
- Bouquette de Flore**. Soft pink, striped white.
- General Drouot**. Soft orange.
- Gloria Mundi**. Orange.
- Grand Monarque**. Salmon red.
- Heureuse Surprise**. White, pink blush.
- Melanie**. Soft rose.
- Minerva**. Soft rose.
- Nancy Waterer**. Clear yellow.
- Pallas**. Red.
- Princesse Adrienne**. Dark red.
- Sang de Gentbrugge**. Dark red.

Double-flowering:

- Arethusa**. White, with rose.
 - Bartholo Lazzari**. Dark yellow.
 - Graf von Meran**. White, tinted rose.
 - Mina van Houtte**. Soft rose.
 - Narcissiflorum**. Sulphur yellow.
 - Opherie**. Rose, striped white.
 - Raphael de Smet**. White.
 - Van Houtte flore pleno**. Rose, yellow reflex.
- Five, bushy plants: 15 to 18 inches, each \$1.00; 18 to 20 inches, each \$1.25; 20 to 24 inches, each \$1.50.

Azalea mollis

In 10 named varieties:

- Chevalier de Raeli**. Soft red, with orange.
- Comte de Gomer**. Rose.
- Ebenezer Pycke**. Red, with orange blotch.
- Elizabeth**. Claret.
- Ernest Bach**. Soft red; fine flower.
- Isabella van Houtte**. Yellow.
- J. C. Van Thol**. Deep red; very fine.
- Mme. Arthur de Warelles**. Salmor.
- W. E. Gumbleton**. Nankeen.
- William III**. Fine red.

Fine plants, well furnished with buds: 12 to 15 inches, each \$1.00; 15 to 18 inches, each \$1.25; 18 to 20 inches, each \$1.50; 20 to 24 inches, each \$2.00; specimens, each \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Buxus. Boxwood

sempervirens (Common Boxwood). So well known that it hardly needs description. In slightly shaded and protected positions it is hardy in the North. Well adapted to clipping into any shape desired. Its principal use is as specimens trained into standard, pyramidal or globe shape, but can be used as a hedge plant, and the very small plants of the nana variety are often used for edging. They are often used in bush form to fill porch and window boxes to keep green through the Winter, but in this case usually serve for one season only. Plants in tubs or pots should be Wintered in a cool greenhouse or a cool basement in the light. Stored in dark places, they soon lose their leaves.

	Standards	Each	Doz.
15 to 18 inches diameter	\$2.00	\$20.00
18 to 24 inches diameter	2.50	25.00
24 to 30 inches diameter	4.00	40.00
30 to 36 inches diameter	5.00	50.00
	Pyramids	Each	Doz.
1 to 1½ feet	\$1.00	\$10.00
2 feet	1.25	12.50
2½ feet	1.75	17.50
3 feet	2.50	25.00
3½ feet	3.50	35.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00	50.00



Azalea mollis

**Buxus sempervirens**—See page 38**BUXUS—Continued****Bush Form**

Handsome, bushy specimens, adapted to hedges or window-boxes.

	Each	Doz.	100
10 to 12 inches.....	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$25.00
12 to 16 inches.....	.60	6.00	45.00
16 to 20 inches.....	1.00	10.00	75.00
20 to 24 inches.....	1.25	12.50	90.00
24 to 28 inches.....	1.50	15.00	110.00
28 to 32 inches.....	2.00	20.00	150.00
32 to 36 inches.....	3.50	35.00	
36 to 40 inches.....	5.00	50.00	
40 to 45 inches.....	7.50	75.00	
45 to 48 inches.....	10.00	100.00	

Globe-shaped

Very useful for tubs or lawns.

	Each
1½ x 1½ feet.....	\$3.00
1¾ x 1½ feet.....	3.50
2 x 2 feet.....	4.50
2¼ x 2¼ feet.....	5.00

Boxwood Edging, var. nana

	100	1000
3 to 5 inches.....	\$4.00	\$35.00
5 to 7 inches.....	5.00	40.00
7 to 8 inches.....	10.00	85.00
8 to 10 inches.....	15.00	130.00

Calluna. Heather

vulgaris (Scotch Heather). A dense-growing shrub, with erect branches, evergreen, with imbricated, scale-like leaves. This is a very handsome, small shrub, well adapted for borders of evergreen shrubberies. Also used to cover dry slopes and sandy banks, preferring a sunny position, although it is sometimes found growing wild in swamps and partly shaded positions.

—**alba** (White Heather). Same as the preceding, but has nodding, white flowers, making a very pleasing contrast when planted in mixture with the type.

—**Alporti** (Alport's Heather). Habit similar to the type, but flowers are an improvement.

—**stricta**. A dwarf form of Heather, attracting attention through its pale pink flowers and general habits. Very desirable.

Price of all the varieties of Heather: Each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

Ilex. Holly

opaca (American Holly). Perfectly hardy and the only Holly that we can recommend for Northern States. Leaves should all be stripped off in transplanting to insure success. A dwarf-growing tree, with short, spreading branches and large, shining, thorny leaves. Has bright red berries in Winter.

	Each	Doz.
9 to 12 inches.....	\$0.50	\$5.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.75	7.50
1½ to 2 feet.....	1.50	15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.50	to 5.00

Kalmia. Mountain Laurel

latifolia. Known everywhere as the Mountain Laurel. Next to the Rhododendrons it is the most beautiful, hardy flowering evergreen. Fine for massing in groups or for single specimens on the lawn. In its blooming season, June, it is literally covered with beautiful, pink flowers, even small plants blooming freely. Very effective planted among Rhododendrons or as a single specimen. Leaves glossy green.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0.75	\$7.50	\$55.00
1½ to 2 feet.....	1.00	10.00	75.00
2 feet.....	1.50	15.00	110.00

Larger plants, each \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Special prices on larger quantities.

angustifolia (Dwarf Laurel). Small, showy clusters of deep rose-colored flowers in early Spring. Leaves narrow, in pairs or threes. Fine for edging beds and borders.

	Each	Doz.
15 to 18 inches.....	\$0.75	\$7.50
1½ to 2 feet.....	1.25	12.50

Mahonia

aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia). Leaves are purplish, shining and prickly, about 1½ to 2 inches long. Flowers produced in May; showy, bright yellow. Makes a shrub from 3 to 6 feet high. Hardy North in protected positions.

	Each	Doz.
9 to 12 inches.....	\$0.35	\$3.50
12 to 15 inches.....	.50	5.00
15 to 20 inches.....	.75	7.50
20 to 24 inches.....	1.00	10.00

**Kalmia**



EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS

The following list of Evergreens is selected from several hundred varieties. We offer only the hardiest, most useful and ornamental, avoiding all those which are merely curious and have nothing special to commend them.

Abies. Fir

balsamea (Balm of Gilead). A rapid, slender grower, extremely hardy. Bears purple cones. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 50c., 3 to 4 feet \$1.00.

concolor (Concolor Fir). One of the most useful evergreens and very hardy, of stately growth and very graceful. A rapid grower. Foliage large and broad, of silvery green color. Cones purple or yellow. 2 to 3 feet \$2.00, 3 to 4 feet \$3.00, 4 to 5 feet \$5.00, 5 to 6 feet \$7.00.

Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). Of majestic growth and symmetrical form. Medium size. Branches horizontal. Foliage large, massive, and dark green, glaucous underneath. Orange-brown cones, cylindrical in form, giving a beautiful effect. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$2.50, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$3.00, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$4.00, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet \$5.00.

Pinsapo. Very thick and compact in growth; foliage short, wide and fleshy, springing from all sides of the branches. A handsome variety. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$1.50, 2 to 3 feet \$2.50.

—**glauca**. A grayish blue variety of the preceding. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$1.50, 2 to 3 feet \$2.50.

Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Fir). A rare and beautiful variety of slender outline. Leaves slightly grooved, silvery blue underneath. Makes a handsome specimen. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$1.00, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.50, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$2.50, 3 to 4 feet \$4.00, 4 to 5 feet \$6.00, 5 to 6 feet \$8.00; specimens \$10.00 to \$15.00.

Biota. Chinese Arborvitæ

orientalis. A dense, pyramidal, little tree, the fresh green foliage turning to rich brown in Autumn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 50c., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$1.00, 3 to 4 feet \$1.50, 4 to 5 feet \$3.00.

—**aurea**. Same as the preceding, but has bright golden green foliage. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$1.50.

—**nana**. Exceedingly pretty form of *orientalis* aurea, the yellow-tinged foliage changing to bronze. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$1.50.

Cryptomeria. Japanese Cedar

Japonica Lobbi. A fine, new variety of slender habit. The deep green leaves, which change to russet in the Fall, assume a stiff, prickly habit, and seem to be an outgrowth of the branches. A perfectly hardy variety. 2 to 3 feet \$1.50, 3 to 4 feet \$2.50, 4 to 5 feet \$4.00, 5 to 6 feet \$6.00.



Abies concolor

Cedrus. Cedar

Atlantica. A pyramidal grower, with horizontal branches. Very symmetrical. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 75c., 2 to 3 feet \$1.50.

—**glauca.** Low branched, but of upright growth. The solid foliage is arranged in little brush-like tufts entirely covering the branches. The very fine leaves are of a delicate steel-blue tint. A rare plant and one of the most beautiful evergreens. 3 to 4 feet \$1.75, 4 to 5 feet \$3.00, 5 to 6 feet \$4.00, 6 to 7 feet \$6.00.

Libania (Cedar of Lebanon). This variety has a somber majesty all its own. Makes a very large tree, with spreading, horizontal branches. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$2.50, 3 to 4 feet \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Juniperus. Juniper

Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). One of the finest and hardiest evergreens. Of pyramidal form, with silver-green, scale-like, sharp-pointed foliage. Retains its dense habit and is, altogether, a very desirable plant. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$1.50, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$2.50, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet \$3.00, 4 to 5 feet \$4.00, 5 to 6 feet \$6.00.

—**argenteo-variegata.** A formal, erect grower, in which numerous sprays of white are prettily interspersed among the dark green foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$1.00, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.75, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$2.25, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$3.00, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet \$3.50, 4 to 5 feet \$4.50, 5 to 6 feet \$5.00 to \$7.00.

—**aurea** (Golden Chinese Juniper). One of the best and finest evergreens, with beautiful, gold-marked foliage and of spreading habit. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$1.50, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$2.25, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$3.00.

—**Hibernica** (Irish Juniper). Leaves deep green. A distinct and beautiful variety of dense, conical, erect outline. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 75c., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$1.50.

—**nana.** Leaves similar to *Chinensis*, but incurved and more numerous and spreading. Of dwarf and spreading habit and slow growing. Good for rockeries. 9- to 12-inch spread 75c., 1- to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -foot spread \$1.00, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - to 2-foot spread \$1.50.



Cedrus Atlantica glauca

Sabina (Compact Savin Juniper). Of low, trailing habit, and fine for massing. 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 50c., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$1.00, 2 to 3 feet \$1.75, 3 to 4 feet \$3.00.

—**prostrata.** A rapid grower, and makes a fine effect when planted on terraces or over rocks and bare, sunny positions. Dull green leaves. 1- to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -foot spread 50c., $1\frac{1}{2}$ - to 2-foot spread 75c., 2- to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot spread \$1.00, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot spread \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Virginiana (Common Red Cedar). Of medium, compact growth. Leaves are bright green in Summer, enclosing the whole branch, and turn to a bronzy hue in Winter. This evergreen varies considerably in habit, color and shape of foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 30c., 2 to 3 feet 50c., 3 to 4 feet \$1.00, 4 to 5 feet \$1.50.

—**alba spica** (Variegated Red Cedar). The same as *Virginiana*, but has branches of creamy white, interspersed among the green. 2 to 3 feet \$1.50, 3 to 4 feet \$2.50, 4 to 5 feet \$3.50.

—**Cannertii.** Fine, pyramidal, compact grower, of dark green appearance. Many of the branches lengthen out and droop, making a novel and pretty picture. 2 to 3 feet \$1.25, 3 to 4 feet \$2.25, 4 to 5 feet \$3.25, 5 to 6 feet \$5.00.

—**glauca** (Silvery Red Cedar). One of the very best varieties of Cedar. Leaves are more conspicuous than in the *Virginiana*. A fine, vigorous grower, and a favorite for specimen work. Grows cone-shaped, and has a peculiar whitish color. 2 to 3 feet \$1.50, 3 to 4 feet \$2.50, 4 to 5 feet \$3.50, 5 to 6 feet \$5.00, 6 to 7 feet \$7.00 to \$10.00.

—**globosa** (Globe-shaped Juniper). In every way except habit similar to the common Cedar. $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.50, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$3.00.

Schottii. A fine evergreen of columnar habit. Foliage light green and feathery. Extremely hardy. 2 to 3 feet \$1.50, 3 to 4 feet \$2.25, 4 to 5 feet \$3.50, 5 to 6 feet \$5.00, 6 to 7 feet \$10.00.

Larix. Larch. Tamarack

(Deciduous Cone-Bearing Trees)

Europaea pendula (Weeping European Larch). A beautiful, small tree, very effective in landscape. Foliage large and of rich color. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.50, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$3.50.

leptolepis (Money Pine of Japan). The most beautiful of all the Larches. Foliage turns bright yellow in Fall, while other varieties turn a pale yellow. The cones are quite ornamental in Winter. 3 to 4 feet \$1.00, 4 to 5 feet \$2.00, 6 to 7 feet \$3.50.



Juniperus Virginiana glauca

Picea. Spruce

alba (White Spruce). 25 to 50 feet. Fine, compact, pyramidal form of moderate growth. Leaves aromatic, silvery gray, less numerous and more pointed than in older species. Valuable as a hedge plant or specimen. 1½ to 2 feet, each 50c., doz. \$5.00, 100 \$35.00; 2 to 2½ feet, each 75c., doz. \$7.50, 100 \$55.00; 2½ to 3 feet, each \$1.50, doz. \$15.00; 3 to 4 feet, each \$2.50, doz. \$25.00; 4 to 5 feet, each \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Alcockiana. Of pyramidal and moderate growth. Foliage light blue underneath and dark green above. By a peculiar twist in each leaf, both surfaces are visible, producing a variegated effect. The pretty, brown cones turn purple before ripening. 2 to 2½ feet \$1.00, 2½ to 3 feet \$1.50, 3 to 4 feet \$2.50, 4 to 5 feet \$4.00.

Engelmanni. The four-sided leaves are of a bluish shade, long and sharp, and emit a pleasant fragrance when dried. Compact, pyramidal form. A native of Colordao. Has been transplanted to all climates and proven hardy even in St. Petersburg, Russia. 1 to 1½ feet 50c., 1½ to 2 feet 75c.

excelsa (Norway Spruce). Commonest Spruce of all; known as the "Christmas Tree." Grows to a height of 30 to 50 feet. Leaves dark green. This Spruce is useful for hedges and screens as well as for specimens. 1½ to 2 feet 40c., 2 to 2½ feet 60c., 2½ to 3 feet 80c., 3 to 4 feet \$1.50, 4 to 5 feet \$2.50, 5 to 6 feet \$3.50, 6 to 7 feet \$5.00, specimens \$7.50 to \$15.00.

pyramidalis. A tall, slim, pyramidal grower. Very effective, majestic in form and proportions. 2½ to 3 feet \$1.00, 3 to 4 feet \$2.00, 4 to 5 feet \$3.00, 5 to 6 feet \$4.00.

orientalis. Very graceful and of slow growth, fine for Japanese gardens and good for lawn purposes. Foliage short and dark green. The tree forms a wide, roundish pyramid, with branches right to the ground. 1½ to 2 feet \$1.25, 2 to 2½ feet \$1.75, 2½ to 3 feet \$2.50, 3 to 3½ feet \$3.50, 3½ to 4 feet \$4.00, 4 to 4½ feet \$5.00 to \$7.00, 5 to 6 feet \$7.00 to \$10.00.

pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Grafted from selected specimens and in many cases just as effective as the Koster Blue Spruce. 1½ feet \$1.25, 2 feet \$1.50, 2½ feet \$2.50, 3 feet \$3.00, 3½ feet \$3.50, 4 feet \$5.00, 5 feet \$7.00.



Picea pungens glauca Kosteri

Kosteri. The bluest of all Blue Spruces. Most remarkable and conspicuous of all conifers for ornamental planting. Forms a symmetrical and shapely specimen; attracts the attention of all lovers of the beautiful by its vivid, bluish coloring. The handsomest of all evergreens, giving an air of refinement to the lawn. 1½ feet \$1.75, 2 feet \$2.50, 2½ feet \$3.50, 3 feet \$4.00, 3½ feet \$5.00, 4 feet \$7.00, 5 feet \$10.00 to \$15.00, 6 feet \$15.00 to \$25.00.

Pinus. Pine

Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). Tree short-branched, forming a narrow, dense pyramid. The straight, thin leaves are bluish inside, grouped in fives and threes. 1½ to 2 feet \$1.25, 2 to 2½ feet \$1.75, 2½ to 3 feet \$2.25, 3 to 3½ feet \$3.50, 3½ to 4 feet \$5.00.

montana (Swiss Mountain Pine). The dull green foliage is short and thick, in pairs, and seems to be crowded on the spreading branches. Habit, usually low, and often prostrate. Ornamental when planted singly or for covering rocky slopes. 9 to 12 inches diameter 35c., 1 to 1½ feet diameter 60c., 1½ to 2 feet diameter \$1.25, 2 to 2½ feet diameter \$2.25, 2½ to 3 feet diameter \$3.00, 3 to 3½ feet diameter \$4.00.

Mughus (Dwarf Mugho Pine). Resembles the preceding, but of more compact and prostrate habit, the tips of the branches ascending and the leaves twisted slightly. 8 to 12 inches diameter 60c., 1 to 1½ feet diameter \$1.25, 1½ to 2 feet diameter \$2.00, 2 to 2½ feet diameter \$3.00, 2½ to 3 feet diameter \$4.00, 3 to 4 feet diameter \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Strobus (White Pine). Beautiful in every stage of its growth, from a small plant to a stately tree of 150 feet. Although a quick grower, it is one of the finest hedge plants, as it stands pruning without injury. Easily grown on all soils, and the best of our native pines. 1½ to 2 feet, each 35c., doz. \$3.50, 100 \$25.00; 2 to 2½ feet, each 60c., doz. \$6.00, 100 \$45.00; 2½ to 3 feet, each \$1.00, doz. \$10.00, 100 \$75.00; 3 to 4 feet, each \$1.50, doz. \$15.00, 100 \$110.00; 4 to 5 feet, each \$2.00, doz. \$20.00, 100 \$150.00.

sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A rapid grower, with strong branches and short, stiff, bluish green foliage. Develops into a tall, round-headed tree, very useful for sky-line effects. 1½ to 2 feet 40c., 2 to 2½ feet 60c., 3 to 3½ feet \$1.00, 3½ to 4 feet \$1.50, 4 to 5 feet \$2.50, 5 to 6 feet \$3.50.



Pinus Strobus

Retinispora. White Cedar

lilifera. A very popular form and justly so. The long, thread-like branches are very pendulous, with the lateral shoots distinct, of a consistent, bright green. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$1.00, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.50, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, \$2.50, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$4.00, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet \$5.00, 4 to 6 feet \$6.00 to \$10.00.

aurea. Very attractive, bright golden form of the preceding, and similar in habit. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$2.00, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$3.50, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$5.00 to \$6.00.

obtusana. Very dwarf, seldom attaining a height of 3 feet. The curious sprays of tiny foliage are shining green. 9 to 12 inches \$1.00, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.50, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$2.00, 2 to 3 feet \$4.00 to \$6.00.

aurea. A unique form, having rich, bronzy-yellow leaves. 9 to 12 inches, \$1.00, 12 to 15 inches \$1.50, 15 to 18 inches \$2.00, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$3.00, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$4.00, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$5.00.

plumosa. Main stem grows erect, but side shoots have a plum-like arrangement, with the leaf points prominent. The branches are slender and pliable, giving a feathery appearance. Habit very graceful, with delicate, glaucous foliage. A fine hedge plant. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet 40c., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 80c., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$1.75, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$2.25, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet \$3.00, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$4.00, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet \$5.00, 5 to 6 feet \$6.00 to \$8.00, 6 to 7 feet \$8.00 to \$10.00.

aurea. The most popular of all ornamental evergreens. Golden foliage. Prices up to 5 to 6 feet same as the preceding variety.

Sciadopitys. Japanese Umbrella Tree

verticillata. The horizontal branches and peculiar growth of the leaves in umbrella-like whorls give the variety a distinct individuality. The very long leaves are much longer and thicker than those of other conifers, shining green above, and a line of white underneath, deeply grooved on both sides and at the ends of annual shoots. Very beautiful as a lawn specimen. Grows in pyramidal form and will attain a height of 100 feet. 9 to 12 inches \$1.00, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.50, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$2.00, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$3.00, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$4.00, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$5.00, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet \$6.00, 4 to 5 feet \$8.00, 5 to 6 feet \$10.00; specimens 6 to 10 feet \$12.00 to \$25.00.



Retinispora plumosa aurea

Taxus. Yew

Canadensis (Canadian Yew). Of exceedingly low-spreading, bushy habit. Small, pale green leaves, less numerous than in the English Yew and turn to a pretty reddish tint in winter. Bright red fruit. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet 50c., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$1.00.

aurea. Of low-spreading and bushy habit; branches tipped with yellow. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00.

cuspidata brevifolia. An excellent Yew, with fine, bushy habit, spreading branches and rich, deep green, short leaves. Without rival for hardness and color as an evergreen hedge plant. Very highly recommended. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$2.00, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$3.00, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$4.00 to \$6.00.

capitata. The hardiest of all the upright Yews. A fast, upright grower. Keeps its fresh color all the year. Fine as a lawn specimen, for grouping or as a hedge plant. Try this variety if you have hitherto failed with Yews and you will not be disappointed. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.50, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.75, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$2.25, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$3.50, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet \$5.00, 4 to 5 feet \$6.00 to \$8.00.

repandens. The hardiest of all prostrate varieties, and will grow in almost any position. Excellent for hedging, grouping and covering banks. The slender, pointed, lustrous green leaves gently curve upward, 12 to 15-inch spread. 75c., 15 to 18-inch spread \$1.25, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-foot spread \$1.75, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot spread \$2.50, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-foot spread \$3.50, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot spread \$4.00 to \$6.00.

Thuja. Arborvitæ

occidentalis (Common American Arborvitæ). Very useful for hedging and screening, as well as for ornamentation. The scaly leaves are bright green, with a yellowish surface on under side. Branches short and horizontal and retains its good shape. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet 25c., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 40c., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 60c., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet 80c., 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet \$1.25, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.75, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet \$2.25, 5 to 6 feet \$2.75, 6 to 7 feet \$4.00, 7 to 8 feet \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Ellwangeriana. Forms a low, broad pyramid, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$1.50, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$2.00, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet \$3.00.

gigantea (Western Arborvitæ). A handsome, erect, compact-growing tree, of columnar habit, with bright, rich, glossy-green foliage. 2 to 3 feet \$1.50.

globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). Round, compact form and dense foliage. 9 to 12 inches 35c., 12 to 15 inches 50c., 15 to 18 inches \$1.00, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet \$1.50, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$2.00, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$3.00, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Speelmanii. Globe-shaped; small foliage; very pretty. 9 to 12 inches 50c., 12 to 15 inches 75c., 15 to 18 inches \$1.00.

lutea (Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ). A well-known variety. Forms a broad pyramid, with clean, yellow foliage, which in summer gilds the plant all over. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 75c., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.25, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$1.75, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$2.50, 4 to 5 feet \$3.50, 5 to 6 feet \$5.00.

pumila (Dwarf Arborvitæ). A very dwarf and compact variety, with dark green foliage. 12 to 15 inches 75c., 15 to 18 inches \$1.00.

Sibirica (Siberian Arborvitæ). Grows in a broad, pyramidal form, and is a capital hedge plant. Very handsome and hardy. Large, bold, glaucous green foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 75c., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.25, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$2.00, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$2.75, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet \$3.50, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Tsuga. Hemlock Spruce

Canadensis (Common Hemlock). Leaves are dull green, about half an inch long, and slightly grooved above, striped beneath. Branches slender and softly pendulous. One of the handsomest and most graceful evergreens. Valuable for hedging and for specimens. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet 50c., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 75c., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet \$1.25, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$2.00, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet \$3.00, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$4.00, 5 to 6 feet \$5.00, 6 to 7 feet \$5.00 to \$7.50.



Avenue of Norway Maples

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

All the trees listed and described in this section are perfectly hardy in this latitude, unless we specifically mention the contrary.

JAPANESE MAPLES

These beautiful, many-colored trees or shrubs have, by their intrinsic value as lawn specimens or for planting in front of taller shrubbery, created a popular demand. The foliage is delicately cut and ranges in color from green to blood-red and bright gold. We have selected the following varieties as the best and most distinct.

Acer polymorphum. Small, green leaves, deeply lobed. Young twigs bright red. Leaves assume striking tints in Fall. 3 to 4 feet \$1.25, 4 to 5 feet \$1.75, 5 to 6 feet \$2.25.

—**atropurpureum** (Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). Leaves deeply cut, blood-red in Spring, changing to purple later. Very pretty throughout the season. Particularly fine when the foliage is fully expanded in early Spring. 2½ to 3 feet \$2.50, 3½ to 4 feet \$3.50, 4½ to 5 feet \$5.50.

—**dissectum** (Weeping Japanese Maple). Very similar to the preceding in color and leaves; drooping branches. 2 to 3 feet \$3.00, 3 to 4 feet \$4.50, 4 to 5 feet \$6.50.

—**Japonicum aureum** (Golden Japanese Maple). Small and slow-growing. Leaves golden yellow. 1½ to 2 feet \$1.75, 2 to 3 feet \$3.00.

—**palmatum aureum.** Very dwarf and compact. One of the hardiest varieties. Foliage broad and for a good part of the Summer a vivid, golden yellow. 1½ to 2 feet \$1.75, 2 to 2½ feet \$2.50.

Acer. Maple

Known everywhere as a most valuable class of trees for street and lawn planting.

dasyarpum (White or Silver Maple). The most rapid grower of all Maples. Largely used for street planting. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Will attain a height of 50 feet or more. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00.

dasyarpum Wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). Foliage deeply cut, borne on long, recurving, pendulous branches. Foliage abundant, silvery underneath. A rapid grower. Will attain a height of 50 feet or more. One of the most desirable lawn trees. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00.

Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder). A rapid grower, regular and spreading. Will do well on dry soil. Foliage light green and bark of young wood greenish yellow. 50 feet or more. 8 to 10 feet 75c., 10 to 12 feet \$1.25.



Acer polymorphum atropurpureum

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued

ACER—Continued

Pennsylvanicum (Also known as "striatum.") Striped-bark Maple or Moose-wood.) Grows between 10 and 20 feet high, according to location. Bark striped with green and white, foliage broad and effective. A very attractive tree even in Winter. 5 to 6 feet 75c., 6 to 8 feet \$1.00.

platanoides (Norway Maple). A native of Europe, extremely hardy and vigorous. The best Maple for seashore planting, and also much used and one of the best trees for street planting. Grows to 50 feet or more. Forms a large, handsome, round, spreading head. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 9 feet \$1.00, 10 to 12 feet \$1.50.

Schwedleri (Schwedler's Norway Maple). Leaves bright red when young, changing to dark purplish green. Will grow to height of 20 to 40 feet. A valuable tree. 6 to 8 feet \$1.15, 8 to 10 feet \$2.00.

Geneva (Geneva Maple). Irregular and spreading in growth. Leaves dark green in Spring, changing to deep red in Summer, retaining its deep red color all Summer. Grows to 20 to 40 feet. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50.

Pseudo-platanus (European Sycamore Maple). A large tree of vigorous growth, with large, spreading head, attaining a height of 40 feet. Broad, deep green foliage. 8 to 10 feet \$1.00, 10 to 12 feet \$1.50.

purpureum (Purple Sycamore Maple). 20 to 40 feet. Highly ornamental. Leaves dark green on upper surface, purple underneath, giving the tree a deep purple shade. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50.

rubrum (Red, or Scarlet Maple). 20 to 40 feet. Of excellent habit. Conspicuous in Spring for its masses of red blossoms and in Fall for its glowing crimson foliage. Compact growth. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50.

saccharinum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). 50 feet and over. A fine street and shade tree. The most generally used of all shade trees. Does well in almost any soil. Upright and dense in growth. Assumes beautiful tints in Autumn. 8 to 10 feet \$1.00, 10 to 12 feet \$1.50, 12 to 14 feet \$1.75.

spicatum (Mountain Maple). 20 to 30 feet. Grows dwarf if used as undergrowth. Twigs deep red. Conspicuous clusters of pendulous, greenish-yellow flowers. Leaves rough and broad, turning to yellow and scarlet in Autumn. 4 to 5 feet \$1.00, 5 to 6 feet \$1.25.

Tataricum Ginnala (Tartarian Maple). 10 to 20 feet. May be used as a substitute for Japanese Maple where they are not hardy. An excellent miniature Maple imported from Siberia. Deeply notched leaves, which assume the most gorgeous tints of orange and crimson in Autumn. Most useful for screens or borders. 4 to 5 feet 75c., 5 to 7 feet \$1.25.

Æsculus. Horse-Chestnut

glabra (Ohio Buckeye). 20 to 25 feet. Rapid and spreading in growth. Leaves smooth, flowers greenish yellow, appearing in May. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50.

Hippocastanum (European, or White-flowering Horse-Chestnut). This is our well-known Horse-Chestnut. 40 feet and over. Flowers white, tinged with red, in panicles, appearing in May. Bears fruit, not edible. Distinctly ornamental. A universal favorite. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.50.

flore pleno (Double White-flowering Horse-Chestnut). 40 feet. Bears double white flowers larger than the type, borne in panicles, producing no fruit. A superb variety. 6 to 8 feet \$1.50, 8 to 10 feet \$2.00.

rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut). 20 to 40 feet. Foliage dark. Flowers deep red. A very desirable and attractive variety. Highly ornamental. 6 to 8 feet \$1.75, 8 to 10 feet \$2.50.

**Æsculus Hippocastanum****Ailanthus. Tree of Heaven**

glandulosa. 20 to 40 feet. From Japan. A rapid grower, with feathery, tropical-looking foliage, valuable for street planting. Withstands smoke and dust well. Produces greenish flowers in June. Only fertile trees should be planted, as the male exhales a disagreeable odor in flowering. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00.

Alnus. Alder

glutinosa (European, or Black Alder). 20 to 40 feet. A rapid grower, thriving in damp soil. Attractive, dull green foliage. 5 to 6 feet 75c., 6 to 8 feet \$1.00.

laciniata (Cut-leaved Alder). 20 to 40 feet. From Northern France. Of pyramidal habit, bearing dark, deeply-cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy and a rapid grower. For damp places. 4 to 5 feet \$1.00, 5 to 7 feet \$1.25.

incana (Gray Alder). 10 to 25 feet. Oval, dark green leaves, with small, sharp teeth, quite downy beneath. Thrives in damp places. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00.

Amelanchier. Mespilus

Canadensis (Common Shad-Bush). 25 to 40 feet. Of upright growth, tall, narrow, oblong, round-topped. Trunk tall and straight. Branches small, spreading. Produces white, Cherry-like blossoms in early Summer and small, purplish fruit, sweet and edible. 2 to 3 feet 50c., 3 to 5 feet \$1.00.

Betula. Birch

All Birches, whether of upright or weeping form, are very attractive. Thrive in exposed places and in poor soil. No tree is of greater hardiness.

alba (European White Birch). 50 feet and over. Growth rapid, with spray-like branches, assuming an elegant, drooping habit. White bark, very effective in Winter. Particularly good planted among evergreens. Leaves triangular and assume rich tints in Autumn. 6 to 8 feet 60c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00.

atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). 20 to 40 feet. Vigorous habit. Foliage deep purple in Spring, changing to deep green in Midsummer, having a rich, metallic sheen. White bark. 4 to 5 feet \$1.00, 6 to 8 feet \$1.50.

fastigiata (Pyramidal Birch). 20 to 40 feet. Growth straight up and narrow, like the Lombardy Poplar. Vigorous grower; white bark; very ornamental. 5 to 6 feet \$1.25.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued

BETULA—Continued

alba pendula laciniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). 20 to 40 feet. One of the best known and most popular of weeping trees. Growth tall and slender. Foliage finely cut, borne on picturesquely drooping branches. Bark silvery white. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50.

—**Youngii** (Young's Weeping Birch). 25 to 40 feet. Extremely graceful, with thread-like branches drooping to the ground, giving the tree a fountain-like appearance. White bark. 4 to 5 feet \$1.50, 6 to 8 feet \$2.50.

lenta (Black, Sweet, or Cherry Birch). 40 feet and over. A handsome, native tree. Trunk dark reddish-brown. Leaves heart-shaped and hairy beneath when young. Long, staminate catkins in Spring. Young bark aromatic, with agreeable flavor. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00.

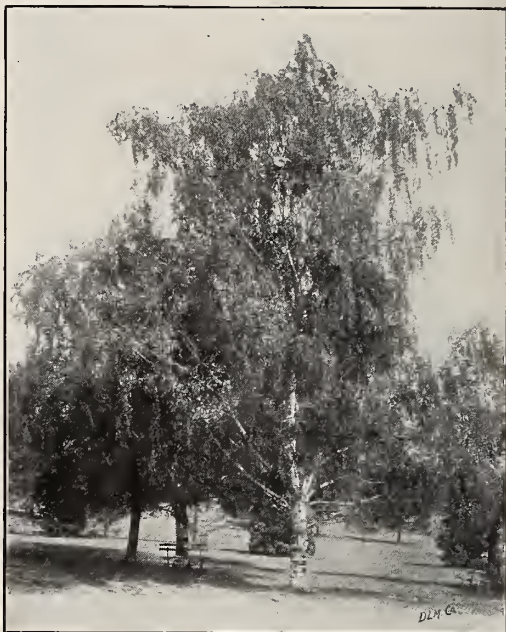
lutea (Yellow Birch). 40 to 50 feet and over. Rapid grower. Resembles the variety *lenta*. A valuable forest tree in the Northern States. Bark yellowish gray. A blaze of golden glory in Autumn. 5 to 7 feet 50c., 7 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00.

nigra, or rubra (Red, or River Birch). 20 to 40 feet. A splendid tree, most unique, with its layers of shaggy, buff-colored and red bark which separates into thin flakes and is constantly peeling off. The young branches are deep brownish red. Leaves doubly toothed, hairy beneath, glossy on upper surface. Loves a moist place. 4 to 6 feet 75c., 6 to 8 feet \$1.00.

papyracæ (Canoe, or Paper Birch). 50 feet and over. Very ornamental, with very smooth, white bark, and loose, graceful head when older. Leaves large. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.25.

pumila. Dwarf, 10 to 15 feet. Good for planting among shrubbery. Bushy in growth. Bark very dark. Foliage small. 4 feet 75c.

populifolia (American White, or Poplar Birch). 20 to 40 feet. Smooth, grayish white bark. Leaves smooth and glossy. Slender branches inclined to droop. Thrives in very poor and dry soil. This is our native Birch. 6 to 8 feet 60c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00.



Betula pendula laciniata

Carpinus. Hornbeam

Americana (American Hornbeam). 20 to 30 feet. A bushy tree, with slender and often somewhat pendulous branches. Dark, bluish green leaves, changing to scarlet or orange in the Fall. Useful for hedging or screening. 3 to 5 feet 50c., 5 to 7 feet \$1.00.

Betulus (European Hornbeam). Similar to the preceding, but more inclined to grow in shrub form. Well adapted for making a dense hedge. 3 to 4 feet 50c., 4 to 5 feet 75c.

Catalpa. Indian Bean

Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). 10 to 12 feet. As usually seen, this tree is top-grafted, on high stems, making a globe-shaped standard tree, with dense foliage and of rather slow, dwarf growth. (See illustration.) Broad, heart-shaped leaves. A very effective tree for formal gardens. 5 to 6 feet, heads 2 x 2 feet, \$2.50; 6 to 7 feet, heads 2 x 2 feet, \$3.00; 7 to 8 feet, heads 3 x 2½ feet, \$5.00.

speciosa (Western Catalpa). 30 to 40 feet. Blooms latter June, when few trees are in bloom. Blossoms purple and white, very fragrant, produced in pyramidal clusters a foot long. Leaves slender and downy. Produces a tropical effect. 8 to 10 feet 75c., 10 to 12 feet \$1.25.

Celtis. Nettle Tree

occidentalis (American Nettle Tree). 30 to 40 feet. A desirable specimen tree. Very much like the Elm, with slender branches and rough bark. Brownish black berries hang on in profusion all Winter. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00.

Cercidiphyllum. Kadsura Tree

Japonicum. 20 to 30 feet. A very ornamental, hardy tree of pyramidal form. Leaves medium size, heart-shaped, dark green on upper surface, and silvery beneath; leaf stalks and veins purplish. Smooth bark. Prefers a rich, damp soil. 4 to 6 feet \$1.00, 6 to 8 feet \$1.50.



Catalpa Bungei

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued

Cerasus. Cherry

Japanica rosea. 10 to 15 feet. Double Rose-flowering Cherry, upright in form. Flowers large and double, tinted with beautiful shades of rose and pink, freely produced in May. 4 to 6 feet \$1.00.

—**pendula.** 10 to 15 feet. A weeping form of the preceding, known as the Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry. Especially useful for lawn planting. It is fairly smothered in its rose-tinted blooms and has a graceful and symmetrical habit. Its handsome foliage gives it a fine appearance even when out of bloom. Each \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Sieboldi alba flore pleno (Siebold's Double White flowering Cherry). Tree of medium size and vigorous in growth. Very ornamental. 4 to 5 feet \$1.50, 6 to 8 feet \$2.00.

—**rubra plena** (Siebold's Double Red-flowering Cherry). Similar to preceding, but flowers, tinted with rose, are borne in clusters. \$1.50.

**Cerasus Japanica pendula****Cercis. Judas Tree, or Red Bud**

Canadensis. A fine, native tree of medium size. The only variety that is hardy in the Northern States. Leaves heart-shaped and leathery, of a pure, dark green, flowers reddish purple, arranged in fascicles right on the bark of the limbs, produced in great profusion in April before the leaves appear. Makes a beautiful tree, with nicely rounded head. Highly recommended. 3 to 4 feet 50c., 4 to 6 feet 75c., 6 to 8 feet \$1.25.

Chionanthus. White Fringe

Virginica. A choice lawn tree or shrub, superb, decorative habit. Large, dark green, glossy foliage. Produces in June numbers of showy racemes of pure white, feathery flowers. 2 to 3 feet 50c., 3 to 4 feet 75c.

Cladrastis. Yellow Wood

tinctoria. 20 to 40 feet. One of the most beautiful flowering native trees. Growth clean and smooth, bark resembling that of the American Birch. The wood yields clear yellow dye; graceful head, short trunk. Flowers white and sweet-scented. 4 to 6 feet \$1.00, 6 to 8 feet \$1.25.

Cornus. Dogwood.

(See also Deciduous Shrubs)

Thrives in shade as well as sunny places.

florida (White-flowering Dogwood). Native American variety, of irregular habit, with spreading, open top, growing about 25 feet in height. Produces large, showy, white flowers in May before the leaves appear. The grayish green foliage turns to dark red in Autumn, which, with the brilliant scarlet berries, makes it one of the most beautiful trees at that season. 3 to 4 feet 60c., 4 to 5 feet \$1.00.

—**flore rubra** (Red-flowering Dogwood). 10 to 20 feet. Much like the preceding, but produces deep rose-colored flowers quite freely even when young. A very desirable and popular variety. 2 to 3 feet \$1.00 3 to 4 feet \$1.50.

Crataegus. Hawthorn (See Shrubs)**Cornus florida**

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued

Cytisus. Golden Chain

Laburnum (Common Laburnum, or Golden Chain). A slow-growing tree of medium size. The name, Golden Chain, refers to the long, drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June. Smooth, shining foliage. Does remarkably well in cool, shady spots. Native of Europe. 5 to 6 feet \$1.00.

—**pendula** (Weeping Laburnum, or Golden Chain). 20 feet. A weeping form of the above. Racemes of rich, golden flowers appear from every bud. 6 to 8 feet \$2.00.

Fagus. Beech

ferruginea (American Beech). Glossy foliage, downy on under-surface. Light-colored, smooth bark. A compact tree of medium size. Good in any situation, but prefers a strong soil. 3 to 4 feet \$1.00, 4 to 5 feet \$1.25.

sylvatica (European, or English Beech). Leaves smaller than in the preceding variety and very glossy. Retains foliage very late. 3 to 4 feet 75c., 4 to 5 feet \$1.00.

—**pendula** (Weeping Beech). 30 to 40 feet. A fine weeping tree, the main branches drooping over in a natural, picturesque manner. Large, wavy leaves. Tree irregular shape, but well grown specimens make a profound impression. 4 to 6 feet \$2.50.

—**purpurea pendula** (Weeping Purple Beech). A rare and beautiful tree of medium size. Pendulous branches and purple leaves. An excellent tree for setting off the lawn. 4 to 6 feet \$2.50.

—**Riversii** (Rivers' Smooth-leaved Purple Birch). 40 feet and over. This is the finest of all purple-leaved trees. Compact and symmetrical in growth. Crimson foliage in early Spring, changing to dark purple in Summer. 3 to 4 feet \$1.00, 4 to 5 feet \$2.00, 5 to 6 feet \$3.00.

Fraxinus. Ash

Americana (White Ash). 50 feet and upward. This is the well-known, native variety, with straight, clean trunk. Soft, mellow green foliage when young, light silvery beneath, fading to golden yellow. An excellent tree for parks, private grounds or street. 7 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.25.

excelsior (English Ash). 50 feet and over. An excellent shade tree. Growth rapid, spreading head. Foliage darker than the American species. Gray bark. Very handsome foliage. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.25.



Fraxinus Americana



Fagus pendula

FRAXINUS—Continued

excelsior aurea (Golden-barked Ash). 20 to 40 feet. Foliage a rich yellow. Conspicuous in Winter for its golden bark and twisted branches. A distinct tree at all times. 5 to 6 feet \$1.25, 7 to 8 feet \$1.50.

—**pendula** (Weeping Ash). Well known; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. 20 to 40 feet. The branches droop over in such a fashion as to form a natural arbor. Gives good shade. 6 to 8 feet \$1.75, 8 to 10 feet \$2.50.

Ginkgo. Maidenhair Tree

biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia). A tall, sparsely-branched tree, attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet. Leaves similar in shape to those of the Maidenhair fern. A rapid grower and very hardy. Fine as a specimen or avenue tree. 5 to 6 feet \$1.00, 6 to 8 feet \$1.50.

Gleditschia. Honey Locust

triacanthos. 20 to 40 feet. Makes an almost impregnable hedge, if planted close and severely pruned. Also a good specimen tree, with fine foliage, long, twisted pods and thorns 3 to 4 inches long. 4 to 6 feet 65c., 6 to 8 feet 75c.

Gymnocladus. Kentucky Coffee Tree

Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). 50 feet and over. Very desirable for low, wet places. Bears large panicles of green flowers in June, followed by very long pods, red in color, hanging on into Winter. Has feathery, bluish, compound foliage. 4 to 6 feet 75c., 6 to 8 feet \$1.25.

Juglans. Walnut

cinerea (Butternut). 100 feet. Our native Butternut. Open-headed and spreading, with grayish, rough bark. An ornamental tree, valuable for its nuts. Foliage resembles Ailanthus. 5 to 6 feet 75c., 6 to 7 feet \$1.00.

nigra (Black Walnut). 100 feet and over. Our native Walnut. Majestic tree of great size. Bark dark brown. Foliage beautiful, and valuable for its nuts. 5 to 6 feet 75c.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued

Liriodendron. Tulip Tree

Tulipifera (Tulip Tree, or Whitewood. Also known as "Yellow Poplar"). Handsome, clean foliage, of light bluish appearance, glossy and fiddle-shaped, turns to brilliant yellow in Autumn. Grows in pyramidal form, attaining immense size. The flowers appear in June, resemble Tulips in shape, and are quite large, though not very conspicuous. A valuable tree for park and avenue planting, as well as a forest tree. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50.

Magnolia

Soulangeana. 10 to 20 feet. The most popular of all the Magnolias. Of vigorous growth. Blooms profusely, even when quite small. Flowers large, pink on the outside of petals, white inside, appearing in April. 3 to 4 feet \$2.00, 4 to 5 feet \$2.50.

stellata, or **Halliana** (Hall's Japan Magnolia). More dwarf than the preceding. Flowers are double, pure white, or with rosy flush, greatly resembling our Pond Lily in appearance, and are delicately fragrant. The earliest of all Magnolias to bloom. Should be equally as popular as Soulangeana. 1½ to 2 feet \$2.50.

tripetala (Umbrella Tree). Makes a medium-sized tree. Immense foliage. White flowers appear in June. 6 to 8 feet \$2.00.

Morus. Mulberry

New American. 20 to 40 feet. A vigorous grower with large and handsome foliage. Ornamental and valuable for its large, black, juicy fruit. 5 to 6 feet \$1.00.

pendula (Weeping Mulberry). Top-grafted on high stems, the long, thin branches form an umbrella-like structure, with round head and characteristic weeping habit. 5 to 7 feet, 2-year heads, \$1.50; 6 to 7 feet, 3-year heads, \$2.50; specimens \$5.00.

Nyssa. Sour Gum, or Pepperidge

sylvatica. 40 to 60 feet, often attaining a height of 100 feet. A native tree that should be better known, as it is one of the most ornamental. Foliage shining green, turns to a flaming scarlet in Autumn. Prefers a damp situation, at the side of a stream or swamp. Must be transplanted when small and pruned severely. 2 to 3 feet \$1.25.

**Morus pendula****Populus fastigiata**—See page 50**Platanus. Plane Tree**

occidentalis (American Plane, Sycamore, or Buttonwood). 100 feet and over. A tall, massive tree. Rapid grower. Foliage is handsome and growth upright and clean. 8 to 10 feet \$1.25, 10 to 12 feet \$1.50.

orientalis (Oriental Plane). A rapid grower, much like the preceding, but more globular in shape. Stands the air of cities well. This and the preceding variety stand severe pruning well. Handsome foliage; clean, upright growth. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00, 10 to 12 feet \$1.50.

Populus. Poplar

alba (White, or Silver Poplar). 20 to 40 feet. A rapid grower, with spreading habit, flourishing in any soil. Leaves glossy green above and snow-white beneath. Native of Europe. 8 to 10 feet \$1.00, 10 to 12 feet \$1.25.

balsamifera (Balsam Poplar). 50 feet and over. A tall, upright tree, with narrow, straight top. Better for wind-breaks than for shade. Leaves oval, thick and firm, glossy green above, white beneath. The buds exhale an agreeable odor and have medicinal qualities. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00, 10 to 12 feet \$1.25.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued



Quercus palustris

POPULUS—Continued

Bolleana (Bolle's Poplar). 50 feet and over. Habit much like the Lombardy Poplar. Bark bluish gray. A most emphatic tree, with its white shoots and leaves. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00, 10 to 12 feet \$1.25.

fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). 40 feet and over. The well-known, upright-growing variety, so much planted for wind-breaks. Leaves light green and small. Can also be used to good effect in landscape gardening to relieve the ordinary, monotonous effect of most other trees. 8 to 10 feet 75c., 10 to 12 feet \$1.00, 12 to 14 feet \$2.00.

monilifera (Carolina Poplar). 50 feet and over. An extremely rapid grower and much used where a quick shade is wanted. Very distinct in habit, forming a pyramidal head. Bark gray green. 8 to 10 feet 75c., 10 to 12 feet \$1.00, 12 to 14 feet \$1.50.

tremuloides (American Aspen). Tree of medium size. The small, thick, bright green leaves are so adjusted that the least motion of the atmosphere causes them to tremble. A very clean, upright tree. Should be used in every large planting of trees. 8 to 10 feet \$1.00, 10 to 12 feet \$1.50, 12 to 13 feet \$2.00.

—**pendula** (Weeping American Aspen). A rare and beautiful form of the preceding, with spreading, pendulous branches. 8 to 10 feet \$1.75, 10 to 12 feet \$2.50.

Quercus. Oak

alba (American White Oak). 50 feet and over. A noble, broad-spreading, massive tree. This is the typical oak tree, and if given room to develop, makes an imposing spectacle on the lawn. Foliage assumes a deep red or violet-purple in Autumn, which contrasts well with its light gray bark. Excellent for lawn, street or park. 6 to 8 feet \$1.50, 8 to 10 feet \$2.00.

bicolor (Swamp White Oak). 50 feet and over. Makes an immensely wide tree. Bark scaly and grayish brown. Leaves large, dark green and acorns of large size, the former turning to bright, handsome scarlet in Autumn. A very desirable tree. 6 to 8 feet \$1.25, 8 to 10 feet \$2.00.

coccinea (Scarlet Oak). 50 feet and over. A native tree which does well in dry situations. Forms a large tree of fine proportions. Valued for its fine, large, leathery foliage, 6 to 8 inches long, which turns to a fiery scarlet in Autumn. 4 to 6 feet \$1.00, 6 to 8 feet \$1.50.

macrocarpa (Mossy Cup, or Bur Oak). 50 feet and over. A very attractive tree, growing vigorously, wide and massy. Leaves bright green above, with whitish hairs below, tough and large. The acorn cup is large and mossy. Bark brown and deeply furrowed. 5 to 6 feet \$1.00, 6 to 8 feet \$1.50, 8 to 10 feet \$2.00.

palustris (Pin Oak). 50 feet and over. One of the most desirable trees for avenue or lawn planting. Distinguished by its elegant growth and drooping tendency of the limbs, and by its fine, deeply-cut foliage, which changes to deep red in Autumn. Fibrous-rooted and transplants well. This tree is in great demand. 5 to 6 feet 75c., 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50, 10 to 12 feet \$2.00.

rubra (Red Oak). 50 feet and over. A native variety of rapid growth. A splendid tree of stately aspect, developing a broad, round head. Leaves shiny, 5 to 9 inches long, turning to a purplish scarlet in Autumn. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50, 10 to 12 feet \$2.00.

Robinia. Locust, or Acacia

Pseudacacia (Black Locust. False Acacia). 50 feet and over. A large tree of rapid growth under unfavorable conditions. Stands a dry soil well. The very fragrant white or yellow flowers, appearing in June, are disposed in long, pendulous racemes. Valuable for its hard, indestructible timber, and quite ornamental. 3 to 4 feet 50c., 4 to 5 feet 75c., 5 to 6 feet \$1.00.

Salisburia (See Ginkgo)

Salix. Willow

alba (Common White Willow). 50 feet and over. A large tree, with short, thick trunk and an immense root system, which makes it valuable for planting along streams to prevent erosion. Branches yellowish brown. The silky, ash-gray leaves give the tree a white appearance. 5 to 6 feet 50c., 6 to 8 feet 75c.

Babylonica (Common Weeping Willow). 30 to 40 feet. An old favorite often seen in cemeteries. Slender pendant branches, with blight green, wavy foliage. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50, 10 to 12 feet \$2.00.

Caprea pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). A dwarf willow, usually grafted on stocks about 4 feet high, when it forms a graceful, umbrella-shaped top, the foliage drooping clear to the ground. Foliage glossy. Vigorous grower; thrives in any soil. 2-year heads \$1.00.

elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). 30 to 40 feet. The long, spreading branches are beautifully drooping. Yellow bark spotted brown. One of the handsomest of the Weeping Willows. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.25.

laurifolia, or **pentandra** (Bay, or Laurel-leaved Willow). 30 to 40 feet. A vigorous grower. Leaves shiny, dark green. Bark brownish green. Growth upright. 3 to 4 feet 50c., 4 to 6 feet 75c.

regalis (Royal Willow). 20 to 40 feet. Rich, silvery foliage, fine for color contrasts. An elegant tree. 4 to 6 feet 50c., 6 to 8 feet 75c.

vitellina aurea (Golden Willow). 50 feet and over. A large, stately tree of venerable appearance, conspicuous at all seasons, especially in Winter, on account of its bright yellow bark. Makes a round head and short, thick trunk. 4 to 5 feet 50c., 5 to 6 feet 75c.

Wisconsin Weeping. Of drooping habit, similar to the Babylonica, but will endure more cold. 5 to 6 feet 50c., 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued

Sorbus. Mountain Ash

Americana (American Mountain Ash. Dogberry). 20 to 30 feet. A handsome tree of medium size. Leaves long-acuminate, sharply toothed, somewhat pubescent, or hairy, when young, light green above, paler beneath. Branches spreading. Fruit bright red, in pendulous clusters. A most desirable tree. 4 to 6 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00.

Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). 50 feet and over. Very similar to the preceding. A fine tree. Bears great clusters of bright scarlet berries from July to Winter. 4 to 6 feet 75c., 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.25.

—pendula (Weeping European Mountain Ash). One of the most desirable lawn trees, a variation of the preceding, having long, slender, pendulous branches bending to the ground. 6 to 8 feet \$1.50, 8 to 10 feet \$2.00.

Tilia. Linden, or Lime

Americana (American Linden. Basswood). 50 feet and over. The largest-growing of all the Lindens, developing into a majestic tree. Its yellow flowers are intensely fragrant. Foliage large, shining, dark green, turning to golden in Autumn. A splendid tree for lawn, park or avenue. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50, 10 to 12 feet \$2.50.

dasystyla (Crimean Linden). A vigorous tree. Particularly valuable in Winter for its bright yellow bark. Leaves tough and leathery, dark, glossy green above, and pale, with tufts of brown hairs on the axils of the principal veins. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50.

Europæa (European Linden). 30 to 50 feet. A very adaptable and desirable tree, with a good constitution. Makes a dense shade. Foliage dark, rather small, but dense. Very fragrant when in bloom. 6 to 8 feet 75c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.25, 10 to 12 feet \$2.00.

—laciniata (Fern-leaved Linden). 30 to 40 feet. Deeply cut foliage. Red bark and twigs. Makes a splendid lawn specimen. 6 to 8 feet \$1.50.

tomentosa (White, or Silver Linden). 30 to 40 feet. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Growth upright, forming a dense, pyramidal head. A distinct and striking species. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50.

**Tilia Europæa****Ulmus. Elm**

Americana (American White, or Water Elm). 100 feet and over. Most common and beautiful Elm. Lofty, spreading branches. 6 to 8 feet 50c., 8 to 10 feet \$1.00, 10 to 12 feet \$1.50.

campestris (English Elm). 50 feet and over. Makes a round-topped and sometimes open-headed tree. Foliage remains several weeks longer than on the American Elm, and is more delicately cut. A valuable tree. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50.

fulva (Red, or Slippery Elm). 50 feet. Has a straggling, open head and larger leaves than the American Elm. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00.

Camperdowni pendula; syn. **scabra pendula** (Camperdown Weeping Elm). 10 to 20 feet. A picturesque weeping tree, extending its arms horizontally, until it forms a complete arbor, its outer branches touching the ground. Sometimes covers a space 30 feet in diameter. Leaves large, dark, glossy green. \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Huntingdoni (Huntingdon Elm). A superb variety. Fine, vigorous, erect grower. Dark green foliage and smooth bark. 8 to 10 feet \$1.50.

Virgilia (See Cladrastis)**Ulmus Americana**

Our special Bulb catalogue which we issue early in the summer will be mailed upon request



BEDDING PLANTS

These fill a need that can not always be supplied by the ordinary hardy plants, and where permanent effects are not desired. We grow many thousands of these plants, in almost every desirable variety, for May and June planting. They are grown cool and are not in any way forced, so that they can be relied upon to come into bloom quickly and bloom continuously throughout the season.

ABUTILON Savitzi. 6 to 15 inches. Sun or half shade. Grown for the beauty of its foliage, which resembles the Maple leaf in shape, and is beautifully variegated green and pure white. 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz. Larger plants, 25c. to 50c. each.

ACALYPHA triumphans. 6 to 18 inches. Sun or half shade. Leaves leathery and glossy, marbled copper, orange and red. 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz.

AGERATUM. 8 inches. These plants bloom freely and continuously throughout the season in sunny positions. We supply them in blue and white, at 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz.

ALTERNANTHERA. Used for carpet bedding and for planting on graves. Growth is spreading and compact, and they do not require much clipping. They require a sunny position to bring out their bright colors.

—**brilliantissima.** The best red; A rich, fiery red of strong growth.

—**aurea nana.** Rich golden yellow, the best of this color. 50c. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). These are tall-growing plants, 3 to 4 feet, and produce long racemes of beautiful flowers in colors from white to orange and dark red. We supply about 12 separate colors, or in mixture. 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz.

ALYSSUM Little Gem. A dwarf, compact plant, used mostly for edging. Constantly covered with tiny white flowers. 50c. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

ASTERS. In many separate colors or mixed, early and late. Pot-grown plants. Sun. 50c. per doz., \$4.00 per 100. Transplanted seedlings, 35c. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

BEGONIA (Wax Plant). These do best in a shady or half-shady position. They like a rich, well-drained soil. Much used for planting in cemeteries.

—**Vernon.** Pink and white. Dwarf, compact, constantly in bloom. 50c. and \$1.00 per doz.

—**gracilis luminosa.** Much like Vernon, but flowers are a little smaller and more numerous. Flowers bright red. 50c. and \$1.00 per doz.

—**Gloire de Chatelaine.** A beautiful, dwarf, compact variety, so free that it blooms the year round if treated as a window plant. A fine bedding variety. Flowers rich, silvery pink. 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz. Larger plants, 35c. and 50c. each.

—**Tuberous-rooted.** Double and single. These are very large-flowering, often 4 inches across, with broad, green leaves. Will grow about a foot high. Plants well started in pots, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per doz.

CALADIUM esculentum (Elephant's Ear). In a rich soil, with plenty of water, these often attain a height of 6 to 8 feet or more. The large, light green leaves produce a tropical effect. Excellent as a specimen on the lawn, for which the large bulbs should be used, and as a border plant for a bed of Cannas or other tall-growing plants. Sun. Started plants: 5-inch pots, \$2.00 per doz.; 6-inch pots, \$2.50 per doz. Mammoth bulbs (unstarted): 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100. Large bulbs (unstarted): 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. First size bulbs: 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

BEDDING PLANTS—Continued

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). 15 inches. Has pretty, yellow flowers, the shape of a Daisy, some of them full double, and about 1½ inches across. Blooms constantly from June till hard frost, and is fine for cutting. Looks well in the mixed border. Sun or half shade. 50c. per doz.

CANNAS (See Miscellaneous Plants).

CASTOR-OIL PLANT. 4 to 8 feet. Fine for sub-tropical effect. Plant in a group on the lawn or in beds with other sub-tropical plants like Cannas and Caladiums. Sun. We have the dwarf varieties (3 to 4 feet) as well as the tall (6 to 8 feet). \$1.50 per doz., or 15c. each.

CENTAUREA (Cornflower).

—**cyanus** (Cornflower. Bachelor's Button). Sun. We have these in rose, white, mixed and double blue. 50c. per doz.

—**gymnocarpa.** (Dusty Miller) 8-inches. A pretty silvery-leaved plant used for edging. It does not bloom the first season. Makes a most effective border for a bed of Geraniums. 50c. per doz.

COCKSCOMB. 10 to 15 inches. In variety. 50c. per doz.

COLEUS. 2 feet. Beautiful, highly-colored plants, used in beds, porch-boxes and vases. Sun or half shade.

—**Fancy Mixed.** Beautifully mottled and splashed with green, yellow, copper, pink and red.

—**Beckwith Gem.** Bright red, edged with yellow.

—**Firebrand.** A strong-growing, bright red.

—**Golden Bedder.** Golden yellow.

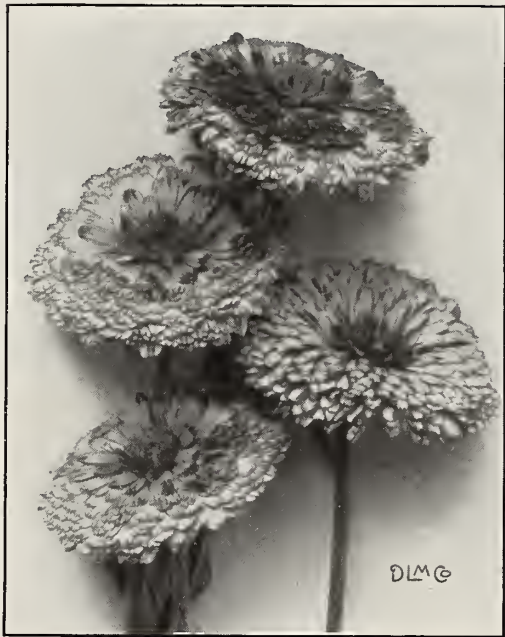
—**Verschaffeltii.** The brightest red; considered the best of its color, though not quite so strong a grower as Firebrand.

Any variety: 50c. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

COSMOS. 4 to 6 feet. In variety, early and late. Sun. 50c. per doz.

DUSTY MILLER (See Centaurea gymnocarpa).

ENGLISH DAISIES. 4 to 6 inches. Finest assorted, white, red and pink. 50c. per doz.



Calendula

FELICIA amellodes (Blue Daisy. Blue Marguerite). 8 to 10 inches. Half shade. A fine bedding plant. A true Daisy-shaped flower of an exquisite sky-blue, with golden center. Blooms freely and continuously. \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz.

FEVERFEW. 18 inches. In variety. Sun or half shade. 50c. per doz. Larger plants, in bloom and bud, 25c. and 35c. each, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per doz.

FUCHSIA. Shade or half shade. 8 to 15 inches. In variety, including Little Beauty, the finest of all Fuchsias. 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz.

GERANIUMS. In all the leading varieties. Sun. 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.20 and \$1.50 per doz.

—**Mme. Salleroi** (Silver Leaf Geranium). 8 inches. Sun or half shade. 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 per doz.

HELIOTROPE. 12 to 15 inches. Sun. In variety. 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.20 and \$1.50 per doz.

LANTANAS. 12 to 15 inches. Sun. These make fine bedding plants, with their bright yellow, orange and red flowers. Sun or half shade. In variety. 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz.

LOBELIA. Sun or half shade. Trailing and dwarf. 50c. per doz.

MARIGOLD. 15 to 18 inches. Sun. Four separate varieties, or mixed. 50c. per doz.

NASTURTIUM. Sun. Tall and dwarf. 75c. per doz.

PETUNIAS. Sun. Double and single, including the Single Fringed and Star Petunias. 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.20 and \$1.50 per doz.

PANSIES. Giant-flowering varieties in assorted colors. Half shade. 50c. per doz.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. In twelve separate colors and assorted. 50c. per doz.

PYRETHRUM aureum (Golden Feather). Bright yellow foliage. For edging. 8 inches. Sun. 50c. per doz.

SALVIA splendens. 1 to 2 feet. Sun or half shade. 50c., \$1.00, \$1.20 and \$1.50 per doz.

—**Bonfire.** A tall, late bloomer. 50c., \$1.00, \$1.20 and \$1.50 per doz.

—**Zurich.** A dwarf everbloomer. 50c., \$1.00, \$1.20 and \$1.50 per doz.



Phlox Drummondii

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

Acalypha

Sanderi (Chenille Plant). A pretty plant for the window or conservatory. Sends out long, chenille-like strands of red blossoms from the axils of the leaves. Growth tree-like. Sun or half shade. Each 10c. and 25c.

Allamanda

Hendersoni. An evergreen vine, well suited for training up a pillar in the conservatory, or on a trellis. The bell-shaped flowers are a beautiful, clear yellow, about 1½ inches in diameter, and fragrant.

Williamsi. This variety does not climb, but forms a dwarf, compact bush, making an excellent plant for a tub specimen. The flowers are larger than Hendersoni, and the same pleasing color and fragrance. Both varieties want a sunny position.

Either variety: Each 25c.; larger plants, each \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Aloysia

citriodora (Lemon Verbena). A well-known, old-time favorite, with fragrant foliage. Makes a good window, conservatory or vase plant. Sun or shade. Doz. 50c. and \$1.00.

Amaryllis. Hippeastrum

This is a flowering bulb, throwing up tall, leafless stems usually carrying 3 to 6 Lily-like flowers. After blooming, they should be kept on the dry side until they show signs of growth, then they should be fertilized and well watered, and a new crop of flowers will soon appear. The bulbs, when received, should be potted at once and kept moderately moist until growth starts, then water more liberally. In potting, do not bury the bulb out of sight, but have only about one-



Amaryllis formosissima



Araucaria

third of the bulb in the soil. Always keep this plant in the full light, as this is essential to ripen the foliage and bulb after blooming. This is a fine plant for any position where there is good exposure to sun. We offer the best 4 varieties.

Empress of India. Enormous flowers; vivid scarlet, with white stripes. Each 75c., doz. \$7.50.

formosissima (Jacobean Lily). This variety blooms early in the Summer, producing medium-sized flowers in abundance. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00.

Johnsonii. Rich crimson-scarlet, striped with white. Flowers very large. Each 35c., doz. \$3.50.

R. H. James. A dazzling scarlet, relieved by a white band and featherings in the throat. The flowers are very large, usually 6 inches across. Each \$1.00.

Ardisia

crenulata. A fine plant for the window or conservatory. Makes a pretty little tree, with glossy foliage and brilliant red berries that hang on the year round, producing a new crop once a year. Plunge outdoors in a sunny position from May till September. Thrifty young plants, each 50c. Fine plants in fruit, each \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Araucaria

excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). We offer this variety only, as the prettiest and most distinct. Makes a beautiful little evergreen, of symmetrical shape, with horizontal leaves. An excellent house or conservatory plant, preferring a half-shaded position.

Size or pots	Height	Each
4 inches	6 to 8 inches.....	\$0.50
5 inches	10 to 12 inches.....	.75
6 inches	12 to 14 inches.....	1.00
6 inches	14 to 16 inches.....	1.50
7 inches	18 to 20 inches.....	2.00

Larger specimens, \$2.50 to \$5 00 each.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS—Continued

Asparagus

plumosus nanus (Asparagus Fern). This plant is largely used by florists as a green to mix with cut flowers. It hardly needs description. The beautiful, feathery foliage makes a graceful and refined appearance. Planted out in the conservatory, it makes long strings which are useful for the finest decorations. As a pot plant it is unexcelled. Also largely used as a table fern for ferneries, mixed with other table ferns or by itself. It is very lasting. A half-shaded position suits it best. Table-tern size, each 10c., doz. \$1.00. Larger plants, each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Hatcheri. A new form of the preceding which does not climb, with foliage more bushy. A distinct novelty. Half shade. Each 25c.

Sprengeri. Of this variety the foliage is glossy green, the leaflets being much larger than in Plumosus, of a beautiful emerald green. Under favorable conditions the plant comes into bloom, the little forets interspersed in masses among the foliage, making a striking appearance, shedding a fragrance as rich as that of Mignonette. These are followed by green berries that turn to bright red, giving the plant a handsome appearance. This plant has come into great popular favor, and is largely used as a window plant and for porch-boxes and vases, where the foliage can hang over the side. In the line of hanging-baskets there is nothing prettier or more satisfactory than a "Sprengeri Basket." Prefers a sunny or half-shaded position. Each 10c., 15c. and 25c.; doz. \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50. Larger plants, each 35c. and 50c.

Aspidistra

The Aspidistra is one of the toughest plants in existence. To people who have no success with other house plants, we recommend this. Nothing but the most deliberate neglect will kill it. If kept well fertilized and well watered, it is bound to grow, in spite of adverse atmospheric conditions. Does equally well in shade, half-shade or sun. Insects do not bother it.

Lurida. Green-leaved. each 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

—**variegata.** Foliage striped white and green. Each 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Bay Trees. *Laurus Nobilis*

The Sweet Bay, trimmed into formal shape, as we have them, makes a stately appearance at the entrance of fine buildings or dwellings. They will stand some frost, but must be brought into shelter in severe Winter weather. A cool, light basement or a cool greenhouse will keep them without loss of foliage.

Pyramid-shaped

Height	Diameter at base	Each	Pair
3½ feet	16 to 18 inches.....	\$3.50	\$6.00
5 feet	20 to 22 inches.....	6.00	10.00
5 feet	22 to 24 inches.....	7.50	13.00
5½ feet	26 to 28 inches.....	10.00	17.50
6 feet	30 to 32 inches.....	12.50	22.00
7 feet	32 to 34 inches.....	15.00	26.00
8 feet	34 to 36 inches.....	20.00	35.00

Standard, or Tree-shaped

Height of Stems	Diameter of Crown	Each	Pair
12 inches	15 inches.....	\$3.00	\$5.00
24 inches	15 inches.....	3.00	5.00
24 inches	20 to 22 inches.....	5.00	8.50
24 inches	24 to 26 inches.....	7.50	13.00
45 inches	24 to 26 inches.....	7.50	13.50
45 inches	26 to 28 inches.....	10.00	17.50
45 inches	32 to 34 inches.....	12.50	22.00
45 inches	40 to 42 inches.....	15.00	26.00
45 inches	46 to 48 inches.....	20.00	35.00

Standard Bay Tree



Group of Ferns

Azaleas (Chinese)

Beautiful plants for the window or conservatory. Plunge outdoors in a sunny position, fertilize and keep well watered in Summer, to prepare them for the next season's forcing. We have these in bloom from Thanksgiving Day on through the Winter, and can send them to you either in bloom or in bud ready for you to force. If wanted in bloom, add 50c. each to the prices below. The varieties we offer comprise the cream of the best European specialists.

	Each	Doz.
Third size, 10 to 12 inches in diameter..	\$0.75	\$7.50
Second size, 12 to 15 inches in diameter..	1.50	15.00
First size, 15 to 18 inches in diameter..	2.00	20.00

Larger specimens from \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

Bougainvillea

Sanderiana. This is a pretty climber, with large. Rosy-lavender flowers of papery texture in large sprays. Exceedingly handsome when in full bloom and fine for cutting, the long, graceful sprays of flowers being particularly adapted for mirror or chandelier decoration. The best flowers are obtained when planted out in a bed in the conservatory and trained up a pillar, but pot plants bloom more freely, frequently being in bloom the year round. Each 25c.; large plants, each 50c. and \$1.00.



Pyramid Bay Tree

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS—Continued

Bouvardia

A pretty, blooming plant for the window or conservatory. Produces large clusters of graceful, waxy white, red or pink flowers, which are unexcelled for cutting and last a long time. Either color, or mixed. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

Begonias, Fibrous-rooted

These Begonias make excellent window or conservatory plants. They need no rest and may be kept growing constantly. If they get too tall simply cut back to within a few inches of the pot and keep a little on the dry side for a while, and they will soon make a new growth from the bottom.

argentea guttata. Rich green, silver-spotted foliage.

Gloire de Chatelaine. A new variety that persists in blooming constantly, making a handsome pot plant, with its pretty pink flowers and light green foliage.

gracilis luminosa. A free-flowering variety, with handsome, light green foliage and clusters of red flowers.

metallica. Glossy, bronze foliage, with dark red veins. Flowers rosy white.

Prima Donna. Flowers large, rose-colored, shading to carmine at the base. Of the same type as *Gracilis luminosa*.

Rex. We have six of the finest varieties of Rex Begonias. These make fine pot plants, with their odd colorings of silver, red, green and bronze.

Saundersonii. Medium-sized green foliage; graceful panicles of scarlet flowers. In bloom constantly.

Thurstoni. A strong-growing variety, with shining, coppery, metallic foliage and light pink flowers.

Vernon. Much like *Gracilis luminosa*, but flowers are larger and not so freely produced. Pink or white.

Any variety: Each 10c., doz. \$1.00. Larger plants, each 25c., 35c. and 50c.



Tuberous-rooted Begonia

Begonias, Tuberous-rooted

This class of Begonias grows from a tuber, which comes to you in perfectly dormant shape, like the Tulips or Gladioli. They may be started in succession in a sunny window or conservatory. On account of the difficulty in determining which is the upper side of the bulb (it will not do to plant them up-side-down), it is best to spread them out on damp moss and keep moist and in a damp place until they sprout. In the absence of moss, sawdust will do as well. Pot just deep enough to slightly cover the tuber. A soil composed of one-third each of sand, leaf-mold and garden loam suits them best, and this is true of all Begonias and most plants that have fine, fibrous roots. One tuber will fill a 5-inch pot nicely, but a better effect is obtained if several are planted together in a larger pot. Be careful, though, not to overpot. These Begonias are quite sensitive to overwatering. An inch of charcoal or broken pots in the bottom of the pot will provide drainage. Let the soil become a little dry before watering, then give enough water to moisten the soil clear through. All like a half-shaded position.

Single-flowering. Separate colors—scarlet, white, pink, yellow, salmon and orange. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$6.00. **Mixed**, all colors, each 8c., doz. 75c., 100 \$5.00.

Double-flowering. Separate colors—scarlet, white, pink, crimson, yellow, salmon, orange, each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$12.00. **Mixed**, all colors, each 12c., doz. \$1.25, 100 \$10.00.

Crested Tuberous-rooted Begonias

A remarkable strain of Tuberous Begonias, ranging in all colors—salmon, pink, white, yellow, copper and scarlet. The size of the flowers is equal to the large singles, but the petals are of greater substance and carry on their upper side a crested-formed cockscomb, making the flowers specially attractive. Separate colors, each 20c., doz. \$2.00, 100 \$15.00. **Mixed**, each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$12.00.

Frilled Tuberous Begonias

This is the finest type of single Begonias, the petals being heavily frilled on the edges. This strain contains all the colors possible in the tuberous Begonias. Separate colors, each 20c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$12.00. **Mixed**, each 15c., doz. \$1.25, 100 \$10.00.

Duke Zeppelin and Lafayette

Two double hybrid tuberous-rooted Begonias of unusual merit, and when grown either as pot plants or planted in partially shaded positions, are an intense scarlet, rivaling the *Salvia splendens* and blooming all Summer. They are of dwarf habit, not exceeding 10 to 12 inches, and are very sturdy. We cannot recommend these too highly.

Duke Zeppelin. Intense, pure vermilion-scarlet. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$12.00.

Lafayette. Rich, brilliant crimson-scarlet. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00, 100 \$15.00.

Surpasse Davisii

One of the most beautiful varieties among the free-flowering Begonias. The deep red flowers are borne freely on straight stems, and the plant has the appearance of burnished bronze. Very effective. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$12.00.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS—Continued

Calla. Richardia

For Winter flowering the Callas should have conservatory or greenhouse treatment, with full exposure to the sun. Where such a space is available and a minimum temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit can be maintained, they will yield their beautiful, fragrant, white flowers abundantly. A rich soil and plenty of water is necessary, in fact, heat, moisture, full light and plenty of feeding are the four essentials in the culture of this plant, it being a truly tropical subject. Pot the dry bulbs in July, if possible, and grow along outdoors until the cool nights set in, then bring them inside. They will keep blooming until May, when they should be gradually dried off and allowed to become perfectly dormant, until July, when they should be re-started. For Summer culture get the dry bulbs early in Spring. Pot about the middle of April and grow along in the greenhouse or in a sunny window until latter May, then plant out in the border where there is considerable sun and treat just like any other bedding plant. They will bloom until frost, when they should be dug up and stored away dry anywhere where Potatoes will keep.

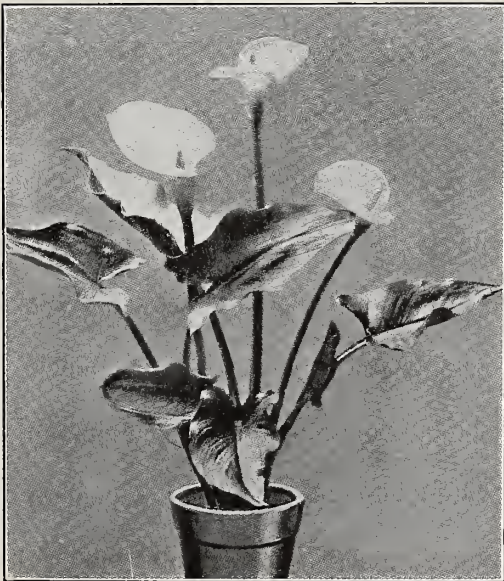
Common White Calla. This is the variety grown by florists for cut flowers. Produces very large flowers and blooms freely. Large bulbs, each 25c., doz. \$2.50, 100 \$20.00.

Godfrey Calla. A dwarf-growing variety of the preceding, which produces smaller flowers and more of them. The best white Calla for pot culture and the best all around white where extra large flowers are not desired. Large bulbs, each 25c., doz. \$2.50, 100 \$20.00.

Golden Yellow (Richardia Elliottiana). New. Of marvelous beauty. The flowers are large, often 4 to 5 inches across, of a rich, dark golden yellow of velvety texture. Foliage dark green, with lustrous, creamy white spots. The bulbs of this variety are very scarce. Extra large bulbs, each 40c., doz. \$4.00, 100 \$30.00.

Spotted Leaf Calla (Richardia albo-maculata). Leaves dark green, with white spots, which gives the plant an attractive appearance. Flowers white, with a black center. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$7.00.

We will furnish plants of any of these varieties, started in pots, in Spring, at 10c. each extra.



Calla

Caladium**Fancy-leaved Varieties**

These fancy-colored Caladiums are of very easy culture where a warm conservatory or bay window is available. A light soil, such as we recommend for tuberous Begonias will be found best. Pot the bulbs so that they are just out of sight and water sparingly until growth has started, and put them in a warm, light place from the first. They want a minimum temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. After their growth is completed and they begin to wane, dry off gradually and store in a dry place where the temperature will not drop below 60 degrees.

Brazilian Collection of 12 named varieties. Each 35c., doz. \$3.50. This is the most representative collection that we have found, having all the beautiful colors, from pure white to deep green and intense crimson. We also offer these unnamed, in mixture, at 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Caladium esculentum (See under Bedding Plants).

Carnations**Winter-flowering Varieties**

These are the kinds we grow for cut flowers. The thrifty young plants, which we furnish in Spring, should be grown along in a greenhouse until danger of hard frost is past, then planted out in a sunny position about a foot apart each way and grown along without a check. They will come into bloom in July and continue until hard frost freezes them back. If wanted for Winter flowering, treat as advised above, but keep pinched back to induce numerous shoots, and conserve their energies for indoor blooming. In latter July or early August, preferably after a dry spell, which puts them in ideal condition for transplanting, lift carefully with all the roots and a ball of soil and plant into beds or benches of good, rich soil, indoors, about a foot apart each way. Select a sunny position where a night temperature of 50 degrees can be maintained. A temperature of 10 to 15 degrees higher on bright days, with plenty of air and sufficient watering to keep the soil moderately moist clear to the bottom of the bench, will give you an abundance of bloom throughout the Winter and Spring. Tying is necessary, and for this purpose we construct a frame at each end of the bench and run galvanized wires lengthwise between the rows and strings crosswise, 6 inches above the soil, and as the plants grow in height add one or two more tiers at intervals of 6 inches. This gives the long, straight stems desired. Remove all the lateral buds, leaving only the center one to develop. If large, long-stemmed flowers are wanted. For Winter blooming do not pinch after July. The varieties listed below are the best in their respective colors.

Apple Blossom. Glistening white, slightly mottled soft pink.

Beacon. Bright scarlet.

Benora. Creamy white, penciled bright red.

Dorothy Gordon. A pleasing shade of rose-pink.

Enchantress. Color known as "Daybreak Pink," a delicate light shade of pink.

Enchantress Supreme. An improvement on Enchantress. The color is a little richer and the flowers open better. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Georgia. Pure white.

May Day. Delicate pink.

Mrs. C. W. Ward. Deep pink, of Lawson shade.

Rose Pink Enchantress. Large, rose-pink.

Shasta. White as the driven snow.

White Enchantress. Large white.

White Perfection. Pure white.

White Wonder. Pure white.

Price, except where otherwise noted: Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$6.00.

In late Summer we supply these in large, field-grown plants, at 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS—Continued



CANNA

This plant likes a sunny position, but will do almost equally well if shaded from one side by a building or fence. Any good, deep garden soil that is well enriched will grow them well. Plenty of moisture is necessary during the hot Summer months. The dry tubers or plants should not be planted until all danger of frost is over. Prepare the ground deeply and plant so that the tops of the tubers are about 3 inches below the surface. In planting a circular bed, place one plant exactly in the middle first, then plant a row around this, eighteen inches away, setting the plants or tubers 18 inches apart in the row. Proceed likewise with one circle after another until the bed is filled. Closer planting will give poor foliage and smaller flowers. Note the height of your varieties and keep the tall ones to the center. Have the surface of the bed flat, not rounded, as a rounded bed sheds the water. When flowers begin to fade, cut them off, as this will hasten other flowers to come. The Carna is perhaps most effective in a circular bed when used in combination with other plants. A clump or single plant of Castor Oil Bean makes an ideal center, and an edge of *Salvia Zurich*, which blooms all Summer, is very effective. So is *Caladium esculentum*, using the smaller bulbs for this purpose. But do not make too much of a mixture. At least two-thirds of the bed should be Cannas. They can also be used to good advantage against a fence or porch—any place where vegetation is sparse and filling in is needed. After the first hard frost cut the plants back to within a few inches of the ground. Dig them up on a warm, sunny day, and let them lie up-side-down in the sun for a few hours to dry them. Then store away in a cellar where the temperature ranges between 45 and 50 degrees. Too much warmth will start them to grow and too much cold will stunt them, while frost will kill. Where Potatoes will keep is an ideal place, so it is dry and there is no danger of rotting. Spread out in thin layers to allow the air to circulate between them. On a shelf is all right, or on the floor, if it is dry.

We offer a limited number of varieties—those that we have found to be strong growers and of good constitution. The varieties *Mme. Crozy* and *Venus*, two excellent sorts, should not be dried off completely. The best way to Winter them is to pot them and keep growing along with little moisture in a cool greenhouse. But cut them back the same as the others in the Fall, and again in Spring, shortly before planting.

Alphonse Bouvier. 4 feet. Deep crimson; green foliage.

Chas. Henderson. 4 feet. Fine crimson; green foliage.

Crimson Bedder. 3 feet. Bright scarlet; green foliage.

Egandale. 4 feet. Cherry-red; bronze foliage.

Express. 2 to 2½ feet. Bright crimson; green foliage.

Florence Vaughan. 3½ to 4 feet. Yellow, spotted red; green foliage.

King Humbert. 4 feet. Orange-red; bronze foliage.

Louisiana. 6 feet. Vivid scarlet; green foliage.

Mme. Crozy. 3 feet. Golden-yellow, with scarlet border; green foliage.

Pres. Meyer. 4 feet. Rich. cherry-crimson, large flowers; bronze foliage.

Queen Charlotte. 2½ feet. Pomegranate red, bordered golden-yellow; green foliage.

Richard Wallace. 4 feet. Pure yellow; green foliage.

Venus. 3 to 4 feet. Rosy-pink, bordered with creamy-yellow; green foliage.

Wyoming. 6 to 7 feet. True Orchid-flowering, with broad petals, orange-colored; purplish bronze foliage.

Two to three-eye tubers of any of the foregoing: Each 15c., doz. \$1.25, 100 \$8.00. Started plants same price.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS—Continued

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The varieties we offer here are the ones which we grow indoors. Some of them are early enough to bloom outdoors before severe freezing. These we have marked with an asterisk (*). None of them are perfectly hardy in the open in Winter, but will Winter safely in a coldframe if the drainage is good. For Hardy Chrysanthemums see Herbaceous Plants.

Large-flowering Varieties. For Cutting and Pot Plants

Where a cool, sunny greenhouse or conservatory is available, there is no difficulty in growing the finest Chrysanthemums for cut flowers, the success of the venture hanging upon the thorough performance of each task in its proper time, rather than upon a deep knowledge of the intricacies of plant life. Let us tell you in as few words as possible how to have a fine crop of Chrysanthemums that would be a credit to any commercial grower.

First, we furnish you with a good, strong, healthy plant. That is the foundation stone of your success. This plant comes to you in Spring, about the time when the greenhouse or conservatory is pretty well emptied out. Let the bench be well prepared, with about six inches of well-enriched soil, consisting of one part well decayed cattle manure and three parts good garden soil. The drainage should be such that no free water will stand around the roots at any time. Set the plants about 8 by 10 inches apart and plant firmly. Set this distance, there will be room for two good blooms to the plant. After they have started to grow (not before) top the plants by rubbing out just the very tip. This will induce several strong breaks, which should be removed, all except the strongest two. From then forward, keep all lateral growths removed except just these two. On most varieties a bud will appear some time during July. Except in the case of Smith's Advance and Golden Glow, it will be best to remove this bud (which is called a crown bud) and select one of the strong side growths, removing all the others. This lateral growth usually lengthens out a foot or more, and in a month or so several buds will appear at the tip clustered closely together. The center one of these is the one that should be left to bloom, removing all the others as soon as this can be done without injuring the center one. This is called the terminal bud. Skilled growers sometimes use the first or crown bud, because in a few varieties this bud will make a more double flower. But in unskilled hands the terminal bud is almost sure to give the best results, as it develops at a time when weather conditions are more favorable. For support a good, strong stake is the best method of tying where a limited number of plants are handled, one to each plant. Tie the shoots loosely to this as they need it, at intervals of about six inches. Syringe with clear water every sunny day during hot weather, directing a sharp, cutting spray upward from beneath the foliage. Water enough to keep the soil moist clear through at all times. Never put a particle of shade on the glass, no matter how hot the weather, as this will do more harm than the heat. Ventilate freely at all times to keep up a fresh, buoyant atmosphere. As soon as possible in the Fall, have the temperature 50 degrees at night, with a rise of 10 to 15 degrees on sunny days, and a rise of about 5 degrees on cloudy days. Keep the soil stirred to a depth of about an inch from the first, removing all weeds as soon as they appear, until the plants shade the soil, after which no stirring should be done. At this time a mulch of well decayed stable manure will be found beneficial, not so much to feed the plants as to keep the soil open. If the soil is properly prepared, no more feeding will be necessary. The chief insect enemies are aphids (green and brown), thrips, caterpillars, cabbage worms and grasshoppers. For the last named, hand picking is the only remedy. For aphids, fumigate with Nicot-Fume Paper, according to directions in the package, or spray with Nicot-Fume Liquid as directed. The daily syringing, as advised, during hot weather, will keep down thrips, and for the caterpillars and cabbage worms, spray about once in two weeks with Arsenate of Lead, until late in the Summer, at the rate of 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water. All spraying should be done in the evening or on a cloudy day. Do not hesitate to water while the sun is shining. We do most of our watering and syringing just before or during the heat of the day, to insure the drying of the foliage before nightfall and to reduce the temperature.

Adelia. 4 feet. Pure white; incurved. Midseason.

Alice Byron. 3 feet. Pure white; incurved. Midseason.

Alice Salomon. 4 feet. White; incurved. Second early.

Chadwick Supreme. 4 feet. Pink; incurved. Very late.

Chas. Razer. White. Late midseason.

Chieftain. 3 feet. Pink; incurved. Good pot plant. Midseason.

Chrysolora. 4 feet. Incurved, outer petals reflexed; yellow. Early.

Clementine Touse. 4 feet. White, slightly tinged delicate pink; reflexed. Early midseason.

Col. Appleton. 4 feet. Rich yellow; incurved. Late midseason.

***Comoleta.** Extra-early yellow. October 1.

December Gem. 4 feet. White; incurved. Very late.

Dolly Dimple. 4 feet. Golden-yellow; reflexed. Very late.

Dr. Enguehardt. 5 feet. Pink; incurved, outer petals reflexed. Late.

Early Snow. 3 feet. White; makes a perfect ball; reflexed. Early midseason.

***Glory of the Pacific.** 2 feet. Pink; slightly reflexed. Good pot plant. Early.

Golden Chadwick. 4 feet. Yellow; incurved. Very late.

Golden Eagle. 3 feet. Golden-yellow; incurved. Good pot plant. Late.

***Golden Glow.** 4 feet. Yellow; incurved. Use the July crown bud for September flowers. Extra early.

Golden Jones. 2½ feet. Yellow; incurved. Good pot plant. Late.



Dr. Enguehardt

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS—Continued

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Continued

- Golden Robin.** Deep yellow. Medium late.
Golden Salomon. 4 feet. Yellow; incurved. Second early.
Golden Wedding. 4 feet. Golden-yellow; loose, incurved. Late.
Harvard. 4 feet. Large reflexed red. Late.
Helen Frick. 2 feet. Pink; reflexed. Good pot plant. Very late.
Improved Bonnaffon. 3 feet. Yellow; incurved. Late.
Ivory. 3 feet. White; incurved. Good pot plant. Early.
J. Burton. 2 feet. White, slightly tinged pink; incurved. Fine pot plant. Very late.
Jeanne Nonin. 4 feet. White; reflexed. Very late.
J. K. Shaw. 5 feet. Pink; incurved. Early midseason.
Major Bonnaffon. 3 feet. Yellow; incurved. Good pot plant. Late.
Maud Dean. 4 feet. Pink; incurved. Good pot plant. Late.
Mrs. David Syme. 4 feet. White; incurved. Midseason.
Mrs. Jerome Jones. 2½ feet. Yellow; incurved. Good pot plant. Late.
Mrs. W. E. Kelley. 4 feet. Yellow; reflexed. Late midseason.
Nagoya. Yellow. Very late.
Pacific Supreme. 4 feet. Pink; incurved, outer petals reflexed. Early midseason.
Patty. 2½ feet. Silver-pink; incurved. Good pot plant. Late.
Pink Gem. Light pink. Midseason.
***Polly Rose.** 2 feet. White; slightly reflexed. Good pot plant. Early.
Ramapo. 3 feet. Golden-yellow; incurved. Good pot plant. Midseason.
Robt. Halliday. 3 feet. Yellow, incurved. Good pot plant. Early midseason.
Roman Gold. 3 feet. Golden-yellow; incurved, outer petals reflexed. Good pot plant. Midseason.
***Smith's Advance.** 4 feet. White; reflexed. For September flowers use the July crown bud. Extra early.
Unaka. 5 feet. Pink; incurved. Early.
Wells' Late Pink. Pink; reflexed. Grow in not too rich a soil and never feed. Late.
White Bonnaffon. 3 feet. White; incurved. Good pot plant. Late.
White Eaton. 4 feet. White; incurved, outer petals reflexed. Late.
White Helen Frick. 2 feet. White; reflexed. Good pot plant. Very late.
White Shaw. 5 feet. Pink; incurved. Early midseason.
Wm. Turner. White; incurved. Good pot plant. Midseason.
W. R. Brock. Pink. Late.
Yellow Eaton. 4 feet. Yellow; incurved, outer petals reflexed. Late.
Yellow Ivory. 3 feet. Yellow; incurved. Good pot plant. Early.
- Those marked "Good pot plant" are excellent either for pot plants or for cut flowers.
- Price: Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$6.00.

Pompons, Single- and Anemone-flowered Varieties

These are all excellent for pot plants and for cutting. Pinch back frequently until latter part of July, to make bushy plants. Give plenty of room. Do not disbud.

Baby. Late pompon. Clean, bright yellow; flowers very small and numerous, button-shaped.

Garza. Anemone-flowered. White. Late.

Helen Newberry. Pompon. White. Late.

Kitty Bourene. Single. Clear yellow. Midseason.

Lilla. Pompon. Deep red. Midseason.

Margaret Totty. Single. Deep yellow; very large; fine.

Merstham Jewel. Single. Terra-cotta, with golden points and center.



Chrysanthemum, Roman Gold

- Noveltoria.** Large pompon. Clear pink. Midseason.
- Quinola.** Pompon. Orange-yellow.
- Souv. d'Or.** Pompon. Golden-bronze. Midseason.
- Sunset.** Single. Coppery-red, edged with bronze. Midseason.
- Yellow Garza.** Anemone-flowered. Yellow. Late.
- Price: Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$6.00.

Caprice Varieties

Miniature, large-flowering Chrysanthemums that are particularly adapted for pot culture. They grow naturally into fine, low, bushy plants, and are very effective either disbudded to one flower to the stem or without disbudding. We have these in pink, white and yellow. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$6.00.

Chrysanthemum Frutescens. Paris Daisy, or Marguerite

For Winter-blooming the plants should be pot-bound. Planting into a bed where the rootroom is unrestricted, after the days get longer in Spring, will increase the size of the flowers and prolong the blooming season. Planted outdoors, after danger of hard frost is past, they bloom nearly all Summer. Small plants of all the varieties make excellent bedding plants. Should have a sunny position.

Common White Marguerite. This is the oldest and freest-flowering variety in cultivation. The foliage is finely cut, of a glaucous green, and the flowers are about 2 inches in diameter and pure white, with yellow center, of refined outline. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$6.00.

Etoile d'Or. Large-flowered yellow Paris Daisy. A pleasing shade of light yellow. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

Mrs. F. Sander. A new variety, flowers often measure 5 inches across. The inner petals, which form a perfectly double interior, are surrounded, or encircled, by the outer rays. The whole flower is a pure, glistening white, and reminds one of a very large, double Pyrethrum. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS—Continued



Cyclamen

Cobæa

scandens (Cup-and-Saucer Vine). A rapid-growing vine, with graceful leaves and large, purple, cup-and-saucer-shaped flowers, unsurpassed for quickly covering trellises, arbors, etc. Ready in May and June. Sun or half shade. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50; extra strong plants, each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Coleus (See Bedding Plants)

Cosmos (See Bedding Plants)

Cyclamen**Persicum giganteum**

We are specialists in well-grown Cyclamens, and grow many thousands annually for distribution to the trade all over this continent, and to a large, private clientele. We grow only the best strains, from the most expensive seeds.

The plants are ready for distribution from June 1 on. Pot into one size larger pot than they grew in previously, and give small shifts as needed, never overpotting. The bulb should rest on the surface and not be buried. Drainage is necessary and to insure its being perfect we fill the pot one-third full of charcoal or broken potsherds. A soil composed of one-third leaf-mold, one-third loam and one-third sharp sand is ideal. If well-drained, watering is not a difficult detail in growing these plants. Keep thoroughly moist at all times, but never soggy. Always give enough room to keep the leaves from touching those of their neighbors. Setting each plant on an inverted pot will help to give the thorough ventilation desired. Do everything possible to induce a stocky growth, and keep the buds pinched off during the Summer. Shading from the hot sun in Summer is beneficial, but do not give a dense shade. Spraying the foliage with clear water during the hot part of the day is very beneficial. Regular fumigating with Nico-Fume Paper will keep down the few insects that

attack this plant. In September the last shift should be given and from then on they should be grown in a night temperature of 50 to 55 degrees in the full sunshine. A higher temperature will induce a soft, lanky growth and discourage flowering. Maintain a buoyant atmosphere at all times, by thorough ventilation. Following these hints will be sure to produce plants loaded with masses of beautiful flowers that will be a delight to see. We have these in the following colors and in other shades too numerous to mention:

Giant Pure White.

—White, with carmine eye.

—Dark Blood-red.

—Delicate Rose, with deep crimson eye.

Wonder of Wandsbek. A new giant salmon, the best of all.

Butterfly. A fine strain in many colors, in which the edges of the flowers are beautifully fringed and waved.

From 2¼-inch pots: Each 10c., doz. \$1.00; from 3-inch pots: Each 20c., doz. \$2.00; from 4-inch pots: Each 30c., doz. \$3.00.

During the Fall and Winter we also have large plants in bloom, at 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.

Cyperus

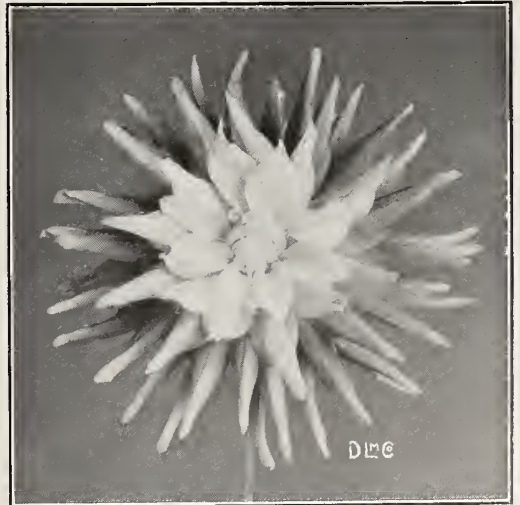
alternifolius (Umbrella Plant). A valuable house plant. This plant is sub-aquatic, and requires an abundance of water at all times. The foliage is rich green, in whorls at the end of stems that spring up from the roots to a height of a foot or more. Will thrive in sun or shade. Each 15c. and 25c., doz. \$1.50 and \$2.50.

Crotons

Plants with highly-colored foliage of leathery texture, suited for a warm conservatory or for bedding out in Summer, and for porch boxes and vases. They give a rich, refined appearance wherever used. Plenty of water, sunshine and heat are the three things necessary to grow them to perfection. We have a number of highly colored varieties, unnamed, from 25c. to \$1.50 each.

Dahlias

An open, sunny position is preferred for this plant. Prepare the ground to a good depth and use manure and fertilizers sparingly. The presence of lime in the soil in liberal quantities seems to be a benefit, and if the



Dahlia, Kriemhilde—See page 62

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS—Continued

DAHLIAS—Continued

soil is a rather stiff loam and well drained, it will be found ideal. If the soil is kept stirred to a depth of two to three inches or a mulch of any kind of litter is applied to check evaporation, very little watering will be necessary. In our plantations for cut flowers we do not find it necessary to stake. Our method is to top the plants when they are about 6 inches high, which induces the formation of numerous branches, which usually come into bloom before they are very high, and the cutting of the flowers with liberal length stems keeps the plants low. Where the flowers are not cut with foliage, some staking will be found necessary with the taller varieties. The flowers will last longest if cut in the evening, about sunset. Cutting them with long stems and much foliage is not conducive to good keeping qualities.

The tubers which we send you are strong divisions. They should always be laid on the side in planting, set about 4 inches deep and well firmed. After the frosts have killed the tops, they are taken up and stored in any position where Potatoes will keep. These clumps must be divided before they are again planted. If only one shoot starts from each division, it will be better than to have a number of shoots come up in the same place. Plant out in latter May or early June. The more room you can give the plants the better, of course, but where space is limited, 3 x 3 feet is probably the best distance.

We offer a limited list of varieties, those which we grow for cut flowers.

C. E. Wilkins. Very large yellow, overlaid salmon-pink.

Crayfish. A yellow of fine form and color.

Countess of Lonsdale. Pleasing blend of salmon-pink and amber.

Floradora. Dark, velvety crimson.

Frank Smith. Deep maroon, white tips.

Kriemhilde. One of the finest pink Cactus Dahlias.

Prince of Yellows. One of the best of the yellow Cactus Dahlias.

Twentieth Century. A single Dahlia. Intense, rosy-crimson, with white tips and white disc around the yellow center.

Any of the above varieties: Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

We also have a large, lemon-yellow variety, a fine, bright pink, and a fine crimson. We offer these at 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz. Fine mixed, same price.



Dracena Massangeana

Dracena

A light greenhouse or conservatory, where a minimum temperature of 60 degrees can be maintained, is an ideal place in which to grow this plant. The varieties we offer are satisfactory house plants, if care is taken to keep a moist atmosphere. The glossy, prettily colored leaves can easily be kept free from insects by frequent sponging or showering with clear water. Sun is necessary to bring out their bright colorings. An open and not too light soil is best.

indivisa. This variety is used mostly as a center plant for vases and hanging-baskets and for veranda and window-boxes. Its long, narrow, gracefully-arching foliage adds a tropical touch to other foliage. It will do well in either sun or shade. Each 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00; larger specimens up to \$3.00 each.

Lindenii. A beautiful variety, with broad, green leaves, each leaf having golden stripes along the edges. Each 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Massangeana. Like the preceding, with the variegation running through the center of the leaf. Each 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Sanderiana. A graceful variety, growing more slender, striped green and white, the white predominating. Much used as a center of ferneries, or in combination with other plants in baskets and vases. Each 15c., 25c. and 50c.

terminalis. In this variety the foliage is prettily variegated pink, bright red and coppery red. Much used as a Christmas plant on account of its cheery red color. Each 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Echeveria

Secunda glauca. A pretty, fleshy-leaved plant in the form of a rosette, much used in carpet beds and in fancy bedding as an edge plant. The leaves are blue-green and glaucous. Give it a sunny position. Each 15c., doz. \$1.25, 100 \$8.00.

Eucharis

Amazonica. A splendid plant for the conservatory. The glossy, green leaves and flower stalks spring up directly from the roots. Several pure white, star-shaped flowers of exquisite fragrance usually appear on one stalk. After each crop the plants should be kept on the dry side for about a month, then fertilized and again liberally watered, and another crop will follow. The flowers are highly prized for cutting. Sun or half shade. Each 25c. and 50c.

Farfugium

grande (Leopard Plant). A very ornamental house or conservatory plant, of low, spreading growth. The leaves are green, of leathery texture, mottled with yellow. Grows luxuriantly if given plenty of water, shade and warmth. Likes an open soil and plenty of feeding. Each 25c. and 50c.

Ficus. Rubber Plant

This plant is excellent for the house, as it stands the dry air well. Many people fertilize this plant with castor-oil, thinking thereby to give it a glossy, green color. This is nonsense. Keep it well watered and wash the leaves off occasionally with a soft sponge and it will always have a fine, glossy, green color. Will stand sun or shade.

elastica. This is the common Rubber Plant. Each 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

pandurata. A majestic plant of recent introduction. The leaves are broad and handsome, the shape of a violin. This is one of the finest foliage plants and has proven its value as a house plant. Plants 2½ feet high, each \$3.00; 4 feet high, each \$5.00.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS—Continued

Fuchsia

This well-known and popular favorite thrives best in a half-shaded position. Useful as a house plant and in hanging-baskets, porch-boxes and vases. It likes plenty of water and a rich, gritty soil. During the Winter, when growth is not active, it is best to run it on the dry side, to ripen the growth. The plants can then be cut back in January or February and a new growth started, which will bloom freely. We offer the best varieties known to commerce.

Black Prince. Double. Calyx and tube carmine, corolla purple.

Elm City. Single. Calyx and corolla cerise.

Gloire de Marches. Double. Calyx and tube red, corolla white.

Little Beauty. This is the prettiest and best Fuchsia in existence. A dwarf grower and very free bloomer. Single. Calyx and tube red, corolla light purple.

Lustre. Single. Calyx white, corolla red.

Walter Long. Single. Calyx red, corolla purple.

Each 10c., doz. 75c. The set of six for 40c. Larger plants: Each 15c. and 25c., doz. \$1.50 and \$2.50.

Ferns

Table Ferns, Boston Ferns, etc.

Of these handsome house, conservatory and porch plants we grow many thousands annually. Very few people do not succeed with these plants, which proves their adaptability. If kept near the light, well watered and fertilized, they are bound to grow. A rich, open soil, with plenty of leaf-mold, suits them best. A half-shaded position, plenty of warmth and an atmosphere liberally charged with moisture insure the best development.

Table Ferns. We keep on hand constantly a good supply of about a dozen of the hardiest varieties in the size most useful for planting into your fernery. In these we include also that finest of table ferns, *Asparagus Plumosus*. These come at 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz. A *Cocos Palm* (*Cocos Weddelliana*) makes the finest center plant. We have these in suitable sizes, at 25c. and 35c. each. For a fernery 6 inches in diameter, six or seven plants will be sufficient, or one *Cocos Palm* and six ferns.



Geranium

FERNS—Continued

Adiantum Croweanum. This is the best Maidenhair fern for house culture. Its pretty foliage is most valuable for cutting. Each 15c., 25c. and 50c. Large specimens, each \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Asplenium Nidus-avis (Bird's Nest Fern). A fine fern, with large, dark green foliage, which spreads out and leaves the center of the plant open. The foliage is glossy and of a leathery texture, and has a metallic sheen. A distinct novelty, having every appearance of being a good house plant. Each 50c. and \$1.00.

Cibotium Schiedeii. A low-growing tree fern that looks tender but is very tough. The foliage is broad and spreading, of a pleasing, light green. It should be given an elevated position. We know of no Fern that is more handsome and decorative than this. Each 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00.

Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis (Boston Fern). This is the most popular of all ferns. As a parlor specimen it has no rival, for hanging-baskets it is superb, and for veranda-boxes and vases it has no equal. It is the most adaptable and generally useful Fern in cultivation.

Pieris (The Pierson Fern). This is a variation of the above, in which the leaflets are divided and ruffled, giving it a graceful and striking appearance. It has the same drooping habit as the Boston Fern.

Whitmani (Whitmani Fern). A variation of the Pierson fern, in which the leaflets are twice divided, giving it a wonderfully graceful appearance.

Roosevelti. A distinct novelty. A variation of the Boston Fern, in which the leaflets are wavy and broader, giving it a rugged and graceful appearance. It has the same drooping habit. Considered a distinct improvement on the Boston Fern.

Teddy Junior. A dwarf form of *Roosevelti*, of compact habit.

Any of the five varieties of *Nephrolepis* here offered: Each 15c., 25c., 50c. and \$1.00. Larger specimens, excepting *Teddy Junior*, each \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

We also furnish hanging-baskets filled with these handsome Ferns at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each, and larger, if desired.

Gardenia

florida (Cape Jessamine). A handsome evergreen, greenhouse shrub, with glossy, green foliage of leathery texture and handsome, waxy white blossoms of delightful fragrance. A single flower makes a handsome boutonniere. A stiff, well-drained and well-enriched soil, plenty of sunshine and water and a minimum temperature of 60 degrees will grow it to perfection. Each 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

Genista

fragrans. In full flower this plant is a shimmering mass of gold. The flowers are Pea-shaped, in racemes of twenty or more, of a bright, golden-yellow, and very fragrant. Its flowering time is early Spring, it being in full bloom usually for Easter, and lasting fully a month. After danger of hard frost is over, plunge outdoors in a sunny position and keep well watered. In the Fall, before danger of hard frost, bring indoors into a sunny position, where a temperature around 40 degrees can be maintained. Water rather sparingly until new growth begins, and it will soon be in full bloom. This plant likes cool treatment, and should not be dried enough to drop its leaves. Each 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Geraniums

Ivy-leaved. A handsome type for trellises or for drooping over the sides of porch-boxes or vases. To bloom it well, give it a sunny position, pot firmly, and keep it pot-bound. We have the pink, white and red. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

Rose Geranium. The best of the scented varieties. Will grow well in either sun or shade. Each 10c. and 15c., doz. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

For the bedding varieties, see Bedding Plants.

GLADIOLUS

Few plants are of as easy culture as the Gladiolus. They will do well in any good garden soil, their principal requirement being a sunny position and very little else besides ordinary garden culture—keeping the surface of the soil loose and all weeds removed, etc. Watering is not necessary, if an earth-mulch is maintained to a depth of about two inches. Lawn clippings, or any material of like nature may be used as a mulch, and will save considerable labor. No staking will be required if the bulbs are planted deep—4 to 6 inches, according to the size of the bulb. The Gladiolus makes a new bulb during its growing period, directly on top of the one which you plant, and if not set deep, the flower stem will have very little support and will fall over when it gets top-heavy. Beautiful effects can be achieved by planting the different varieties by themselves in vacant places among the shrubbery or wherever the fancy dictates. Excellent combinations of the different varieties can be worked out if care is taken to plant those together whose colors harmonize. Light shades always go well together. The apricot shadings of *Hollandia* blend beautifully with the rich violet purple of *Baron Hulot*. But light and dark varieties mixed together indiscriminately never produce a good effect. The almost pure white of *Augusta* and bright red of *Princeps*, however, will produce a contrast that is very pleasing, while red and purple will not produce a harmonious effect.

The varieties we offer are the best cut flower varieties, and all are good for forcing in the greenhouse. Here, again, their culture is very simple. Simply plant in beds 6 inches apart each way, keep well watered, and a temperature around 50 degrees at night. Or plant them here and there among the Carnations. They come into flower about twelve to fourteen weeks from the time of planting. We plant ours indoors in November and do not hesitate to use bulbs that have just gotten through blooming, although those that have bloomed indoors and have rested for some time will bloom sooner. Growing them in the way recommended is not a forcing process—in fact, the Gladiolus will not stand forcing, but must be given its own time to bloom. The bulbs are good from year to year. May is the proper time to begin planting outdoors, and successive plantings should be made every two or three weeks until middle of July. The flowers mature and keep best if cut when only one or two have opened on the stem. The rest of the buds will all open in water if cut at this stage. In cutting, leave one or two leaves, so that the bulb will not be robbed of its strength. After through blooming and the leaves begin to turn yellow, dig up, cut the tops off close to the bulb and store away in a dry, well-ventilated cellar where the temperature is between 40 and 50 degrees, taking care that there is a free circulation of air around all the bulbs.

America. If we grew but one Gladiolus, it would be this one. The flowers are a beautiful, dainty pink, of immense size and wax-like texture, borne on strong spikes. Each 5c., doz. 40c., 100 \$2.50.

Augusta. A fine, white variety, very slightly touched with very soft pink and lavender anthers. The strong spikes often have two or three branches. Each 5c., doz. 40c., 100 \$2.50.

Baron Josef Hulot. This is the nearest approach to a true blue in Gladiolus. The color is a deep, rich violet-purple. Each 5c., doz. 50c., 100 \$3.00.

Halley. Delicate, flesh rose, with white blotch. One of the very best. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$8.00.

Hollandia. This variety is a fine, light yellow, with apricot shadings. There is nothing in yellows to compare with it. The flowers are small and very numerous, arranged in two rows along the spike. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$8.00.

Mrs. Francis King. One of the older varieties too good to discard. The flowers are of immense size, on spikes 4 feet high, of a beautiful flame pink, six to eight open at one time. Each 5c., doz. 40c., 100 \$2.50.

Peace. A late bloomer. The flowers are pure white, very large, with pale violet feathering on lower petals, nicely placed on tall, graceful spikes. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$8.00.

Pink Beauty. Pink, with small, dark blotch on lower petal. Very early and one of the best for greenhouse culture. Each 7c., doz. 75c., 100 \$5.00.

Princeps. A gem among Gladiolus. Flowers very large, rich, dark scarlet, marked with white on lower petals. Each 7c., doz. 75c., 100 \$5.00.

Taconic. Pink, flecked and striped with same shades, lower petals marked deep crimson. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$7.00.

Pan-American Mixture

This is a select mixture of the best light shades, unexcelled for cutting and bedding.

Baur's General Superb Mixture

This is a popular, low-priced mixture, composed of fine sorts, in all colors, first size bulbs only. Many of our high-priced varieties find their way into this mixture, whenever there is any doubt as to the label. A very satisfactory mixture for general planting and or cutting. Doz. 30c., 100 \$1.50, 1000 \$12.00.

Groff's Mixed Hybrids

Many of the varieties contained in this mixture are wonderful in color and size. The result of the earlier work of a noted Gladiolus specialist. Doz. 30c., 100 \$2.00, 1000 \$18.00.

Mixed Gladiolus. In separate shades.

	Doz.	100	1000
Scarlet and crimson shades mixed.	\$0.30	\$2.00	\$18.00
White and light shades mixed.	.40	2.50	20.00
Yellow and orange shades mixed.	.65	5.00	45.00
Striped and variegated shades mixed.	.40	3.00	25.00
Pink and rose shades mixed.	.30	2.00	18.00



America

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS—Continued

Gloxinias

This is a shade-loving, tropical plant, requiring greenhouse treatment. The tubers come to you in Spring, perfectly dry, like the Gladiolus and Tuberous Begonias. It is not difficult to grow. The main requirements are warmth (a minimum temperature of 60 degrees), moderate amounts of water, perfect drainage, a light, loose soil, and a shaded position. A soil consisting of one part garden loam, one part leaf-mold, and one part sand, with a sprinkling of bone meal, will grow them to perfection. In watering, be careful not to get the soil soggy, and do not get any water on the leaves. Start in batches three or four weeks apart for succession. These plants make a quicker and better start if they are packed in a box between moist moss or sawdust, and kept in a temperature of 70 degrees until they begin to show roots and tops. Pot just deep enough to slightly cover the top of the tuber.

Erecta grandiflora

These are the best standard varieties, all of which we furnish either separately or in choice mixture at 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. During the Summer we also have plants in bloom, at 35c., 50c. and 75c. each.

Blanche de Vera. White, rose-bordered.

Defiance. Glittering crimson.

Emperor William. Blue, white border.

Etoile de Feu. Carmine-red.

Kaiser Frederick. Scarlet, white margined.

King of the Reds. Dark scarlet.

Mme. Helene. White, with violet crown.

Marquis de Peralta. White, red-bordered.

Mont Blanc. Snow white.

Prince Albert. Deep purple.

Princess Elizabeth. White, bordered blue.

Princess Mathilde. White, with rose crown.

Queen Wilhelmina. Dark rose.



Gloxinia

Erecta Superbissima

This type is the finest strain so far introduced. The tubers are not so large as in the Grandiflora, this being a peculiarity of this type. But the flowers are truly wonderful in color and size. We offer these in the following varieties, either separate or mixed, at 30c. each, \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100. During the Summer we also have plants in bloom, at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.

Cyclops. Velvety carmine, shading to broad, white border, throat dotted with dark red.

Duchess of York. Rich, dark blue, each petal being edged with a broad band of white. A striking and lovely variety.

Spotted Hybrids. Create intense interest whenever seen. The delicate markings, in an infinite variety of forms, add a special charm to the flowers.

Sutton's White. A large-flowering, pure white.

Duke of York. A magnificent flower, large, scarlet, with deep, white edge to each petal.

Her Majesty. This is an exquisite variety, with pure glistening, white flowers, borne on stems just long enough to clear the elegant recurring foliage.

Reading Scarlet. In color this is the most brilliant Gloxinia in existence, being an intense, glowing scarlet of the true *Crassifolia* habit. An admirable companion to Her Majesty.

Goliath. Violet and white; very large and distinct.

Heliotrope

These plants grow freely under glass, where they like a warm, sunny position. They also do well in the open border.

centifleur. This is the best variety. The flowers are large, on erect stems, of a rich violet color, and delightfully fragrant.

We also have the common lilac and white. Each 10c. and 15c., doz. \$1.00 and \$1.50.



Heliotrope



Hydrangea Mme. Mouillere

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS—Continued

Hydrangeas

These half-hardy Hydrangeas attain their greatest perfection if treated as tender shrubs, never allowing them to freeze. They are of the easiest culture and do well in any ordinary garden soil that is well enriched with about one-third well-rotted cattle manure. Their requirements are very simple—good drainage, plenty of water when in growth, plenty of feeding and sunshine. When in bloom the flowering season is prolonged by giving a light shade. Pruning should be done right after the plants are through flowering, to allow them to make a growth before frost. Just before frost move into a cool greenhouse or a cool, light cellar, where there is no danger of freezing, and give just enough water to keep the roots from drying up. If they start into growth before time to move outside, move to a cooler place. In Spring, after danger of hard frost is past, move outdoors into a sunny position and water liberally. The growth made during the latter part of Summer must not be removed, as the buds are set when the growth is completed in the Fall. To bloom for Easter, allow twelve to fourteen weeks in a sunny greenhouse in a minimum temperature of 60 degrees. To bloom for Memorial Day, twelve weeks will be sufficient. This applies to the variety Otaksa. The new French Hybrids will come into bloom in two weeks less. Beautiful blue flowers can be had by mixing a half pound or so of alum broken into pieces the size of a hickory nut with each bushel of potting soil, the intensity of the blue depending upon the amount of alum. The same result can be produced with iron filings, mixing about a quart to the bushel of soil.

Otaksa. This is a strong-growing variety, the one used so extensively at the seashore resorts. The flowers are of immense size, usually light rose-pink in color. 4-inch pots, each 20c., doz. \$2.00; larger plants, each 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.50. We also furnish plants in bloom; prices on application.

New French Hybrids

These beautiful new Hydrangeas are the result of the work of French hybridizers, having been produced by crossing the variety Otaksa and other Japanese varieties. We offer below only those which we have proven to be strong growers and of distinct merit.

Avalanche. A very free and large-flowering variety of pure white.

Bouquet Rose. Flowers in large trusses, well formed, rosy-amber in color, turning to bright pink.

La Lorraine. Very large, pale rose flowers, turning to bright pink.

Mme. Maurice Hamar. A pleasing shade of delicate flesh-rose color. Large flowers.

Mme. Mouillere. Flowers pure white, with rosy carmine eye. The individual flowers are frequently 2 inches in diameter. This is one of the best.

Large plants, each \$1.00, doz. \$10.00; young plants, ready to grow on, each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

Ipomœa

noctiflora (Moonflower). This is the well-known, fragrant, white Moonflower. Grows very rapidly, covering a large space within a very short time. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00; larger plants, each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

Lantana (See Bedding Plants)



Lilies for Indoor Culture

The bulbs are received during the Summer and Fall, and should be potted at once. A good, sandy loam, with a little well-rotted manure, makes an ideal soil. Drain by placing some broken potsherds in the bottom of the pot and water carefully, just enough to keep the soil nicely moist clear through. After well started into growth water more liberally, but never enough to make the soil soggy. The bulbs we furnish will take a 5 or 6-inch pot. Have the top of the bulb about 2 inches below the surface of the soil. The main feeding roots of Lilies are sent out from the base of the stalk. Deep potting gives these roots a chance to root directly into the soil, which makes a stronger plant and larger flowers. Care must be taken at all times to keep the plants free from aphides, which have a habit of working down in the heart of the growth, where they are difficult to find. To make sure that the plants are free from these, we spray once a week with Nico-Fume Liquid, taking care to get it down into the heart of each plant. A good, sunny position, with a minimum temperature of 50 degrees, is preferred while the plants are in active growth, but a shady position while the plants are in bloom will prolong the flowering season.

Lilium formosum. This variety is the same style Lily as *Harrisii*, blooms a little later, but sooner than *Giganteum*. We grow this for second early. They usually do not come in one crop, but scatter over a long season. From the same size bulbs there will be different size plants. Its habit is not so uniform as in *Giganteum* and *Harrisii*, and we consider this a valuable trait when a succession of bloom is desired. This is one of the healthiest and strongest Easter Lilies. They come in August. Add 10c. each if started bulbs are wanted later.

—**Harrisii** (St. Joseph's, or Easter Lily). This is the one we use for earliest flowering. Can be had in bloom from Christmas on. The bulbs come in July. If wanted later, we furnish started bulbs at an advance of 10c. each above the prices given below.

—**longiflorum giganteum.** This is the same style of Lily as the *Harrisii* and used for later forcing. Can be had in bloom from March on. The bulbs come in September. If wanted later, we furnish started bulbs at an advance of 10c. each above the prices given below.

Either variety, strong bulbs, each 20c., doz. \$2.00,
100 \$15.00.

Lilium speciosum and its varieties, and **auratum** are also successfully grown indoors, but are not strictly for cing varieties. They bloom later and no amount of heat will induce them to bloom before their time. They come in November, and if wanted for indoor blooming should be potted at once and put in a cold-frame or a cool greenhouse, where the temperature is between 40 and 50 degrees and just moderately watered. About March 15 they can be brought into a warmer place and treated as recommended in the cultural directions above. They will bloom during the Spring and Summer. **Lilium Candidum** arrives in September, and should be potted and treated as recommended for *Auratum* and *Speciosum*, but it can be moved into a warmer place in January or February and brought into bloom sometimes for Easter. This delightful Lily will fill the whole greenhouse with its sweet and agreeable fragrance. All the Lilies mentioned in this paragraph are listed and priced under Hardy Herbaceous Perennials.

Lobelia (See Bedding Plants)

Nasturtium (See Bedding Plants)

Pandanus. Screw Pine

This plant thrives under living-room conditions, the usually dry, warm atmosphere suiting it ideally. Requires no special treatment aside from care to prevent over-watering. Keep just moderately moist. Shower the plants frequently or wash the leaves on both sides with a soft sponge. In the conservatory shade lightly to prevent the foliage being burnt by focusses in the glass.

utilis. This is the best-known variety, with long, graceful leaves of a coppery green. Each 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Veitchii. The most striking variety, leaves a little broader and more erect than in *Utilis*; green, beautifully striped and margined with creamy white. Each 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.



Lilium Harrisii

Pansy (See Bedding Plants)

PALMS

Among the most easily-grown plants are the Palms, and none are more decorative as a house or conservatory plant. Their requirements are very simple—good drainage, liberal watering, good exposure to light, and in the conservatory, a light shade during about two-thirds of the year, to prevent burning of the foliage by focuses in the glass. We offer a very limited number of varieties, having found these to be the most satisfactory and more graceful and decorative than the host of other varieties offered in the catalogues.

Cocos Weddelliana. This is the most graceful Palm in existence. It is not as well suited for the living-room as the Kentias and Lantana. A warm conservatory where a minimum temperature of 65 degrees can be maintained is an ideal place to grow it. The leaves are slender and very graceful. Strikes one as living in a little world by itself, being so small and dainty.

Height	Each	Doz.
5 to 6 inches.....	\$0.25	\$2.50
8 to 10 inches.....	.35	3.50
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50	
24 to 30 inches.....	3.00	
34 to 36 inches.....	5.00	

Kentia Belmoreana. Next to the Phoenix, the Kentias are the hardiest Palms in cultivation. They are ideal for the living-room. This variety is of graceful, dwarf, spreading habit, and is probably the most popular Palm in existence.

Height	Each	Height	Each
12 inches.....	\$0.25	30 inches.....	\$3.00
15 inches.....	.50	36 inches.....	5.00
20 inches.....	1.00	48 inches.....	10.00
26 inches.....	2.00	60 inches.....	15.00

—**Forsteriana.** Much like Kentia Belmoreana, but of more upright growth, and the leaves are broader.

Height	Each	Height	Each
12 inches.....	\$0.25	42 inches.....	\$5.00
15 inches.....	.50	50 inches.....	7.50
24 inches.....	1.50	60 inches.....	10.00
30 inches.....	3.25		

Latania Borbonica (Chinese Fan Palm). This is the popular, fan-leaved variety.

Height	Each
12 inches.....	\$0.25
15 inches.....	.50
20 inches.....	1.00

Larger plants, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each.

Phoenix Canariensis. This is the best all-purpose Palm. Does well in all situations—in the living-room, in the conservatory, on the veranda or out in the full sun, exposed to strong winds. The toughest Palm in existence. Its dark green, feathery foliage makes this also one of the most beautiful Palms.

Height	Each	Height	Each
32 inches.....	\$3.00	52 inches.....	\$7.50
48 inches.....	5.00	56 inches.....	10.00

Petunia (See Bedding Plants)

Poinsettia

pulcherrima. A grand plant for the conservatory. We grow annually many thousands for shipment all over the United States and Canada. The foliage is a rich, dark green, surmounted by broad bracts of a bright, livid red. This plant is tropical and should be grown in a minimum temperature of 60 degrees. It likes a rich, loamy soil, plenty of drainage, and the full sun at all times. No special treatment is necessary to bring into flower for Christmas, as this is its natural blooming season. After the growth is completed and the flowers begin to fade, they should be put away in a warm place and dried off completely,



Kentia Belmoreana

until time to start again, in April or May. The flowers are excellent for cutting, but wilt down completely in a very short time if not specially treated. This treatment is very simple and consists of scalding the cut ends of the stems in hot water immediately after cutting. Sealing the cut end in a flame will do the same trick. Treated this way, the flowers last in water for a week or more. On the plants they last fully two months, long after the leaves have fallen. This is one of the most meritorious plants, never failing to bloom at a season when most other flowers are scarce. Plants from 2¼-inch pots, each 15c., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00; from 3-inch pots, each 25c., doz. \$2.50; from 4-inch pots, each 35c., doz. \$3.50. We also furnish these plants in bloom during December: Each 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ricinus (See Bedding Plants)

Salvia Splendens (See Bedding Plants)

Smilax

One of the finest and most common decorative greens used by the florists. Makes very graceful strings, useful for all kinds of floral arrangements. In a warm conservatory a plant will produce a string 6 feet long three or four times a year. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$6.00.

Stephanotis

floribunda. This is a charming greenhouse climber, having glossy, green leaves, and delightfully fragrant, pure, waxy-white flowers, resembling orange-blossoms. Requires no special treatment. Each 25c.; extra large plants, each \$1.00.

Strobilanthes

Dyerianus. A pretty greenhouse plant, with large leaves variegated purple, green and silvery white. Requires a high temperature to bring out its best colors, and where this is available it is one of the most beautiful plants. A minimum temperature around 70 degrees suits it best. Give it an open soil and plenty of water and syringing. It is also useful as a bedding, vase and porch-box plant. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$6.00; larger plants, each 25c.

Stevia

serrata (*Piqueria trinervia*). A graceful greenhouse plant, producing myriads of tiny, white blossoms between Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. Useful for cutting. Should be put outdoors in a sunny position during the Summer, and moved into the cool end of the greenhouse before danger of frost. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00.

Swainsona

galegifolia alba. A very desirable, ever-blooming, greenhouse plant. The flowers are pure white, resembling Sweet Peas, but smaller and more on a stem. They are produced very freely and are one of the most useful flowers for cutting. Requires no special treatment. Grown in pots in the full sun, it blooms more freely than when planted out in a bed. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00.

Tuberose

Excelsior Double Pearl. This delightfully fragrant, Summer-flowering bulb is easily grown, and can be had in bloom all the year round. For early flowering, start in pots in the greenhouse and plant outdoors when danger of frost is past. For later flowering outdoors, plant directly where they are to bloom in May. For Fall blooming, pot and put outside where they can be watered, and move in before frost. Extra large bulbs, each 5c., doz. 25c., 100 \$1.50.



Tuberose

Verbena (See Bedding Plants)

Vinca. Periwinkle

major variegata. This is a valuable plant for trailing over the edge of porch-boxes, vases and hanging-baskets. It has blue flowers early in Spring. The leaves are glossy green, margined and mottled creamy white.

major. The parent variety of the above, with dark, glossy green leaves.

—**elegantissima.** A variety of Major, larger in all its parts, and stronger-growing than either of the above. Dark green, variegated with yellowish white. A desirable variety.

Above varieties: Each 10c., 15c. and 25c.; doz. \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

Violet

Governor Herrick. This is a strong-growing variety, very resistant to disease. We have discarded all other varieties for Winter blooming, on account of the uncertainty of getting a paying crop of flowers. This variety begins to bloom early in October and continues until after Easter, without interruption, and produces twice as many flowers as any other variety. Color rich, violet-purple, and very fragrant. It wants a temperature of 50 degrees at night and can be grown in the cool end of the conservatory, along with the Carnations. Those who have failed with other varieties will be delighted with this one. Requires no special treatment. Handle just like the Carnations, in the same kind of soil. But do not spray with tobacco or nicotine solutions, as this spots the foliage of all Violets. Nico-Fume Paper burned in the conservatory will keep down the aphids. Occasionally syringing with clear water in a fine cutting spray that reaches the under side of the foliage will keep it free of red-spider. Small plants, ready to plant out in Spring, each 10c., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$6.00; large, field-grown plants, ready to bench in Fall, each 20c., doz. \$2.00, 100 \$15.00.



Swainsona galegifolia alba

VALUABLE HINTS FOR THE AMATEUR FLORIST

Under the different subjects we have given brief directions as to the treatment of various plants. We wish to supplement these with a few general remarks that will apply to most plants alike.

Watering. We are often asked, "How often should I water my plant?" That depends altogether upon how often it dries out. It is a good rule to allow the soil to become dry enough so that dry spots appear on the surface, then water thoroughly enough to soak the soil clear through, but not enough to make it soggy. Perfect drainage and watering go hand in hand. If the soil is of the right consistency and there is a free outlet through the bottom of the pot or bench for all surplus water, there is generally little danger of overwatering. Too little water is as bad as too much. We often find house-plants so dry that growth is impossible. The ideal condition is to have the soil moist clear through, but never soggy. Plants in jardinières must be carefully watched, so that no water will collect, as this will sour the soil and eventually kill the plant.

Soil. Most plants will thrive in a soil consisting of one part ordinary garden soil and one part leafmold, or turfy matter, with the addition of enough sharp sand to make it fall apart easily after squeezing in the hand. By "turfy matter" we mean that portion of sods which contains the roots. This is easily scraped off from the bottom of the sods. Thoroughly rotted barnyard litter may be used in place of leafmold or turfy matter, but should be mixed with about twice its bulk of loam, instead of half-and-half. The fertilizers which we recommend in the back of this book are perfectly safe to use as advised.

Fertilizers. Plants in active growth are often benefited by some extra plant food, but this should be used with caution, lest it be overdone. Bowker's Plant Food is a good fertilizer and may be used as recommended on the packages; so are Bone Meal, Sheep Manure and Dried Blood. But never fertilize unless there is reason to believe that the soil has become somewhat exhausted, and never feed while a plant is not in active growth, unless this condition has come about by starvation. Most plants stand practically still during the dead of Winter. Fertilizers applied at that time usually result in more harm than good.

Repotting. It is well to keep plants in as small pots as possible, so that the roots can have full possession of the soil. Any surplus soil simply stagnates and restricts growth. When repotting is necessary, we make it a practice under ordinary conditions to shift into a pot only one size larger. Drainage is necessary for all plants. A half-inch or so of charcoal in the bottom of the pot, or some broken pieces of pots to the same amount, will attain this result. Charcoal has the advantage of absorbing foul gases which cause sourness. After putting in the drainage, set the plant directly on top of this, unless that brings it too deep, fill in all around with fine soil so that there are no crevices and firm well, then finish off the top and allow the top soil to be rather loose, always leaving a half-inch or more of space at the top for watering. We often avoid shifting by removing such of the top soil as can be taken away without disturbing the roots and replacing this with fresh soil that is somewhat richer than ordinary potting soil.

Ventilation. Plants need fresh air as much as humans, but cold drafts should always be avoided. Open windows or doors at some distance from the plants, whenever there is an opportunity, so that the chill will be taken from the air before it strikes the plants.

Insects. The aphid or plant-louse is the most common insect infesting house or conservatory plants. In the conservatory, fumigating regularly with Nico-Fume Paper, about once each week, will keep all the plants clear of these and will do much to discourage all other insects. In the house, where no fumigating is permissible, the Nico-Fume Liquid applied in a spray as directed on the packages will attain the same result. The insecticides listed in the back of this book are all safe to use as recommended. It is well to have a supply on hand for use when needed. The general practice here is to use insecticides as a preventive. Never allowing insects to appear enables us to get along with less material, and in the case of some of the most persistent and destructive insects, without any insecticide. Red-spiders and mealy bugs we prevent by frequent syringing from underneath the foliage with a cutting spray of clear water, on all plants that will stand hard syringing. This is also effective against thrips, but when these get into the buds some oily liquid, such as Lemon Oil, is recommended. This latter insecticide is also effective against scale and mealy bugs.

Should you have any trouble with your plants, either from insect enemies or otherwise, we shall always be glad to give you whatever advice we can to help you.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

This is a select list of insect and fungus-destroying preparations, all of which we have thoroughly tested and use in our Greenhouses and Nursery, having found them thoroughly reliable and effective. We believe each one of them is the best in its class—that is why we use them ourselves. On account of the unsettled condition of the world's commerce, due to the European war, the price of some of these preparations is subject to change.

Arsenate of Lead (Powdered). The standard remedy for all leaf-biting insects. It is instantly soluble in water, and used here, in the greenhouses, at the rate of 1 lb. to 50 gals. of water. Also recommended for the codling moth on fruit trees. It has the virtue of remaining on the foliage a long time. 1 lb. 35c., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.75, 25 lbs. \$6.00, 50 lbs. \$10.50, 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Black Leaf 40. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate. Used at the rate of one part to 900 to 1000 parts of water. Full directions on the packages. ½ lb. 75c., 2½ lbs. \$3.00, 10½ lbs. \$11.50.

Bordeaux Mixture. Extensively used for mildew, blight, and other fungous diseases on fruit trees, Potato vines, etc., outdoors. 1 qt. 40c., gal. \$1.00, 5 gals. \$4.50. Dilute 1 to 50. *Dry form:* Use 1 lb. to 5 gals. of water. 1 lb. 20c., 6 lbs. 70c., 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Grape Dust. A powdered preparation which we use in the greenhouses for mildew and other fungous diseases. It is dusted on the plants with a bellows, which we furnish for \$1.50, or can be easily dusted on through thinly woven cloth. 5 lbs. 40c., 10 lbs. 75c., 25 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$6.00.

Hellebore. An ideal material for destroying rose bugs, currant worms, and other soft-shelled insects in the greenhouse or garden. ¼ lb. 10c., ½ lb. 15c., 1 lb. 25c., 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Kerosene Emulsion. An excellent spray for all mild forms of scale and soft lice of any kind that infest Roses, vegetable plants and trees. *Liquid form:* Dilute 1 part to 20 parts of water. Qt. 40c., gal. \$1.00, 5 gals. \$4.50.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES—Continued

Lemon Oil Co.'s Insecticide. This is one of the best insecticides on the market. Effectual against mealy bug, scale, red-spider, thrips and aphids. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25c., pt. 50c., qt. 75c., $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1.25, gal. \$2.00, 5 gals. \$9.00, 10 gals. \$17.50.

Lime Sulphur Insecticide (Dry Powder Form). Becoming more popular than the liquid form on account of expense saved in transportation. This is the standard Winter spray for all kinds of scale insects and fungous diseases on fruit trees. Will dilute in hot or cold water and should be mixed 1 lb. to 6 gals. Lb. 25c., 5 lbs. \$1.15, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 25 lbs. \$3.25, 50 lbs. \$5.00, 100 lbs. \$8.00.

Nico-Fume. This is a paper treated with nicotine giving dense fumes of strong nicotine when ignited. This is the most convenient and effective method of fumigating a greenhouse or conservatory. Does away with all cumbersome apparatus, and considering the time saved, is the cheapest. To insure absolute freshness, we have this shipped to you directly from the factory, charges prepaid, in hermetically sealed cans. Can containing 24 sheets, 85c.; can containing 144 sheets, \$4.00; can containing 288 sheets, \$7.50.

Nico-Fume Liquid. A highly concentrated nicotine liquid. Used at the rate of 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls to the gallon of water, it is effective against sucking insects, such as aphids, mealy bug, red-spider and thrips. It is also vaporized by painting on the heating pipes or by placing into a shallow vessel and heating over a lamp or oil stove. As there is absolutely no deterioration with age if kept tightly closed in the original cans, this is sent to you from the stock we keep on hand, in the following quantities: Can containing $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; can containing 1 lb., \$1.50; can containing 4 lbs., \$5.50; can containing 8 lbs. \$10.50.

Paris Green. The most effective remedy we know of against cut-worms, army worms, etc. Thoroughly mix a quantity of bran with enough cheap, strong molasses to sweeten thoroughly, but not enough molasses to make the bran stick together. Add enough Paris Green to give the mass a good green color and rub between the hands until it looks alike all the way through. Scatter on the ground where these pests are at work and you will have no further trouble. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. of Paris Green to 50 gallons of water, and used as a spray, it is an effective remedy against potato bugs and cabbage worms. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c., lb. 35c., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 14 lbs. \$3.25.

Sulphur (Flowers of Sulphur). Used principally in the greenhouse for checking mildew, by mixing with water and painting on the heating pipes. Enough should be applied to produce a very perceptible smell, about once a week. This is better than a very weak application kept up continually. If evaporated over a stove or lamp, great care must be taken to keep the vapor from lighting, as this forms a very destructive gas that will kill any plant. Used also in connection with lime to make lime-sulphur solution. Your experiment station will tell you how to make it. 1 lb. 7c., 5 lbs. 30c., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Tobacco Dust, Tobacco Stems. Old-fashioned and too filthy to use in this establishment. Nor do we recommend the use of hydrocyanic-acid gas, except in the most skilled hands, and where there is absolutely no danger of anybody inhaling the fumes, as this is one of the most deadly gases known. Potassium cyanide, which is the basic element of this gas, is too dangerous to have about the place.

Tree Tanglefoot. To prevent crawling insects, such as caterpillars, gypsy and brown-tail moths, etc., from getting up into the trees. Applied around the trunk in the form of a band. Lb. 30c., 3-lb. cans 85c., 10-lb. cans \$2.65, 20 lbs. \$4.48, 40 lbs. \$8.75.

FERTILIZERS

Bone Flour. A very finely-ground grade of bone that is quickly available. Mix with the potting soil at the rate of a pint to the bushel of soil. Dust liberally on the ground around any kind of plants, enough to make the surface thoroughly white and stir in. Broadcast on ground that is to be planted, at the rate of 600 lbs. to the acre. This is one of the most valuable fertilizers obtainable. It is safe to use; the results are immediate and lasting. 1 lb. 10c., 5 lbs. 30c., 10 lbs. 45c., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.50, 200 lbs. \$4.50, ton \$40.00.

Bone Meal (Fine Ground). This grade is not so quick in action as the above, but lasts longer. On the lawn use at the rate of 600 to 800 lbs. to the acre, and for all purposes use about 25 per cent. more than recommended for the Bone Flour. There is nothing in either of these two fertilizers but raw bone ground up fine. This grade, 3 lbs. 15c., 5 lbs. 25c., 10 lbs. 40c., 25 lbs. 75c., 50 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$2.00, 200 lbs. \$3.75, ton \$33.00.

Dried Blood. The chief feeding element of this fertilizer is nitrogen. Used mostly indoors in the culture of Roses, Carnations, etc. Apply thinly, about a pint to three square feet, stir and water in. The effect is immediate. 5 lbs. 30c., 10 lbs. 50c., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$3.75, 200 lbs. \$6.75.

Hardwood Ashes. These are rich in lime and potash, and therefore are valuable in cases where lime is needed, besides furnishing a considerable quantity of potash, which is lacking in lime. Much used as a lawn and pasture dressing, preferably in late Fall or early Spring, at the rate of 1000 lbs. to the acre. We use it on Carnations and Roses, the same strength as hydrated lime, and find that it strengthens the

stems and gives a firmer growth. 5 lbs. 20c., 10 lbs. 35c., 25 lbs. 60c., 50 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$1.50. 200 lbs. \$2.75, 1000 lbs. \$11.50, ton \$22.00.

Lime (Hydrated or Powdered). Lime is a fertilizer in itself, besides being a corrective for sour soils, and it also has a tendency to make unavailable plant food that is already in the soil available. Its purpose is, therefore, three-fold. Apply on the lawn at the rate of 1000 pounds to the acre, and 1 ton to the acre in the field. In the greenhouse, dust the surface enough to make it thoroughly white and stir in. Mix with the potting soil at the rate of a pint to the bushel of soil. But never use at all on Azaleas and Rhododendrons and plants of that nature, as they will not thrive where lime is present in quantity. 100 lbs. \$1.25, 500 lbs. \$4.75, ton \$12.50.

Plant Food (Bowker's). A complete chemical fertilizer for use on house plants. It is entirely odorless. Full directions on the packages. 4-oz. pkg. 15c., by mail 24c.; 12-oz. pkg. 25c., by mail 40c.

Sheep Manure (Case's). Entirely odorless and does not raise a mold. It is prepared by a slow process through which it is partly decomposed, making it more available than the brands usually advertised. We use quantities of this in our own establishment. Apply 1000 lbs. to the acre, in the field or on the lawn. In the greenhouse use as recommended for dried blood, but twice the quantity. This fertilizer is one of the very best, rich in all the elements of plant food usually lacking in soils, clean to handle and immediate in effect. 2 lbs. 15c., 5 lbs. 25c., 10 lbs. 40c., 25 lbs. 75c., 50 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$2.00, 500 lbs. \$9.00, 1000 lbs. \$16.00, ton \$30.00.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Dibbles. Brass-pointed, with wooden handle. Each 60c.

Glass Cutters. Steel-wheel type. Each 15c.

Grafting Wax. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c., lb. 25c.

Hanging Baskets. Wire. 8-inch 15c., 10-inch 20c., 12-inch 25c., 14-inch 35c. Green Sheet Moss, sufficient to line, 15c.

Hose Menders. Cooper's brass self-holding. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00. Specify whether for $\frac{3}{4}$ - or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose.

Labels. Wood, painted, for pots. 4-inch, 100 12c., 1000 85c.; 6-inch, 100 25c., 1000 \$1.50.

Wood, painted, copper-wired, for trees and shrubs. 100 25c., 1000 \$1.50.

Zinc, copper-wired, $\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. Doz. 25c., 100 \$1.50. Used in combination with our indelible Label Ink; this latter makes an indestructible record.

Label Ink. Indelible, for zinc labels. Bottle 25c.

Raffia. For tying plants; plain. Lb. 20c., 5 lbs. 85c.

Stakes. For tying plants. Cane, permanently colored green. 3 feet, doz. 15c., 100 \$1.00.

Hyacinth Stakes. For tying Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils and other slender plants. 12 inches long, doz. 5c., 100 25c., 1000 \$1.50; 18 inches long, doz. 5c., 100 40c., 1000 \$2.00.

Green Painted Tapering Stakes. For Dahlias, Rose Plants, etc.:
 18 inches.....\$0.20 \$1.00
 2 feet......28 1.70
 2½ feet......40 2.40
 3 feet......50 3.20
 3½ feet......65 4.00
 4 feet......75 4.80
 5 feet......90 5.60

Galvanized Steel Wire Stakes:

	Doz.	100	1000
2 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$5.00
2½ feet.....	.20	.75	6.25
3 feet.....	.25	.90	7.75
3½ feet.....	.30	1.10	8.00
4 feet.....	.35	1.25	10.50
4½ feet.....	.35	1.35	12.00
5 feet.....	.35	1.50	13.00
6 feet.....	.40	1.75	14.50

Western Cane Stakes. 6 feet long. 100 \$1.00.

Trowels. American steel. Each 15c. English pattern, blade and shank one-piece, strong, 6-inch, each 40c.

Weeders, Excelsior, or 5-claw pattern, each 10c. **Lang's,** angle-knife pattern, each 25c.

Eureka Weeding Fork. Each 25c.

Eureka Weeder, with three long hooked prongs. Each 25c.

SUNDRY SUPPLIES

Sprayers

Lowell's Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer.

Three-gallon capacity. We have found this to be the handiest sprayer, except in cases where a great deal of spraying is to be done. It is easily carried around by means of the shoulder strap that comes with it. Equipment: Brass wire strainer, funnel, two nozzles and hose. After filling the sprayer nearly full and closing tightly, air is pumped in by means of the air pump at the side of the sprayer. This enables the operator to give all his attention to applying the mixture properly. This is an exceedingly well-made apparatus. Price, \$4.50.

Modoc Bucket Spray Pump. This is the best bucket pump. It has two brass cylinders, one within the other, one being an air chamber, which insures a steady flow. The valves are of the bronze ball type. The cast-iron foot piece holds the pump steady. Furnished complete with hose and nozzle. Price, \$2.50.

Paragon Sprayer. Capacity 12 gallons, with 2-wheel truck. Furnished complete, with 10 feet 6-ply hose, 7½-foot spray pipe and 2 spray nozzles. This is the sprayer we use in our large greenhouses. It is easily wheeled around on its strong steel truck,

delivers a good spray, as fine or as coarse as wanted. The pump is brass, with brass air chamber, and the tank is extra heavy galvanized iron. This sprayer is also recommended for white-washing, and will do this work in a fraction of the time it takes to do it with a brush. Price \$15.00.

Spray Syringe Atomizer. This is the handiest device for spraying house plants. Delivers a very fine, mist-like spray. Tin, each \$1.00; brass, each \$2.00.

Sulphur Bellows. Useful for applying all kinds of dry powders. Each \$1.50.

Propagating Sand. Pk. 20c., bus. 65c., 3 bus. and up, 50c. per bus.

Prepared Potting Soil. Pk. 15c., bus. 50c.

Leafmold, or Rotted Manure. Bus. 50c.

Manure and Soil. For lawn and garden. 1½ cu. yds. \$3.00.

Cemetery Vases. Cast-iron, self-watering type. Prices on inquiry.

All prices in this catalogue are f. o. b. Erie
 No charge for packing. We deliver to any part of this city free.

STANDARD FLOWER POTS

Full inside measurement. No charge for packing. Six at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1000 rates.

Sizes	Each	Doz.	100	1000	Sizes	Each	Doz.	100	1000	Sizes	Each	Doz.	100	1000
1¾ in.	\$.01	\$.06	\$.44	\$3.46	5 in.	\$0.03	\$0.32	\$2.50	\$19.80	10 in.	\$0.22	\$2.11	\$16.20	
2 in.	.01	.08	.56	4.45	6 in.	.05	.49	3.75	29.70	11 in.	.29	2.81	21.60	
3 in.	.02	.11	.88	6.93	7 in.	.08	.78	6.00	55.00	12 in.	.40	3.90	30.00	
4 in.	.02	.18	1.38	10.89	8 in.	.11	1.09	8.40		14 in.	.80	7.80	60.00	
					9 in.	.16	1.56	12.00						

FLOWER POT SAUCERS

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
4 in.	\$0.02	\$0.15	\$1.12	9 in.	\$0.08	\$0.62	\$4.80
5 in.	.03	.18	1.40	10 in.	.09	.78	6.00
6 in.	.04	.24	1.88	11 in.	.11	.94	7.20
7 in.	.05	.31	2.40	12 in.	.15	1.17	9.00
8 in.	.06	.47	3.60	14 in.	.25	1.95	15.00

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